INDUSTRIAL LUMINARY.

A NEWSPAPER PUBLISHED WEEKLY FOR THE FARMER, MECHANIC, MERCHANT, POLITICIAN AND THE FAMILY CIRCLE.

PARK & CUNDIFF, "He reigns in the hearts of the millions who mingles the sweet with the useful." EDITORS & PROPRIETORS.

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INDUSTRIAL LUMINARY.

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[From the Missouri Democrat June 30, 1853.]

Convention of Sugar Planters in Louisiana...A New Phase of the Protective Tariff.

Our readers have been made aware of the fact that the sugar planters of Louisiana have lately held conventions at West Baton Rouge and Donaldsonville for the purpose of *aiding* the government of the United States to execute the revenue laws. It is but seldom that we find patriotism so active, especially when there is no-kind of occasion for it, unless, indeed, that noble sentiment happens to be leavened with motives which address themselves to self-interest. We were naturally enough, then, led to examine into the circumstances surrounding this spontaneous outburst of patriotism on the part of the sugar planters of Louisiana, anxious to know how it had happened that the government should be unable to execute its revenue laws, so as to stand in need of the aid of the sugar planters, and disposed to commend the prompt patriotism of the planters in volunteering assistance, if we should find it genuine.

With these feelings we have looked into the business, and confess that we have found nothing to elevate the sugar planters above the level of ordinary patriots. It is not the government to whose assistance they have rushed, but rather for the protection of their own interest, and that, too, in a manner not the most creditable; in fact, they have been playing off the rather shabby and stale trick of assuming the garb of patriotism, the better to disguise designs intensely selfish and at war with the settled policy of this government.

To understand clearly the object of these movements, a brief statement of facts and events is necessary; and as it is a matter of universal concern to the people of the country, we hope our readers will give it their attention. The tariff of 1846 imposes a duty of 30 per centum advalorem upon all 'sugars molasses and syrups' imported into the United States from foreign countries. This duty was professedly levied for revenue purposes, but of course it affords 'incidental protection' to the producers of 'sugars, molasses and syrups' in this country; in other words, it enables the sugar planters of Louisiana to sell their products for 30 per centum more than they could if no duty was imposed upon the importation of the foreign article. Notwithstanding this duty, large amounts of these articles are imported into this country, upon which the consumers pay the duty of 30 per cent. The consumers pay also for the Louisiana sugars, enhanced 30 per cent. in value by reason of the duty. It is obviously the interests of the Louisiana sugar planter to exclude altogether the foreign article, for then the demand for sugars, &c., remaining the same, and part of the supply being cut off, they would obtain much higher prices, and realize greater profits. The planters, of course, are not blind to a fact which is obvious to all the world. The duty laid by Congress of 30 per cent. did not entirely effect the object of prohibiting importations of sugars, for, as we see, large amounts are still imported; but it makes the planter to charge 30 per cent. more upon the sugars he produces. To effect an object so desirable to the sugar planters, which the law does not effect, and was not intended to effect, (because the duty was laid for the purpose of raising revenue, and no revenue, would be raised if there were no importations,) it became necessary to employ other means; and we now invite our readers to take a view of the ingenious machinery which has been put into operation for this purpose by the patriotic planters, simply premising that it is nothing unusual in the history for classes whose interests have been taken under the especial protection of the Government, at the expense of the interests of all other classes, to resort to similar expedients and devices to extort still further protection, to the injury of the revenue of the government which has extended to them its protecting care, and to the still greater injury of the community at whose expense they have been protected. Nothing is more natural than that they should consider their own interests above that of others, as a spoilt and indulged child is notoriously the most selfish of the whole family; and nothing is historically more certain than that such protected classes have scrupled at nothing by which they supposed they could obtain still greater protection. The planters of Louisiana are not an exception to the general rule—they have flourished amazingly under the protection afforded by the duty of thirty per cent., imposed under the tariff of 1846; they have made enormous fortunes. But all this prosperity fails to content them, so long as 'Mordecai the Jew sitteth at the King's gate,' that is to say, so long as it is possible to make more by fair means or foul.

Belcher and Brother seem to be the 'Mordecai' of the sugar planters. They are refiners of sugars in the city of St. Louis; they buy large quantities of sugar from the planters of Louisiana for the purpose of refining it at their establishment in St. Louis. They also import large quantities of sugar from Cuba for the same purpose; indeed, they import two-thirds of all the sugars imported into the valley of the Mississippi, for their establishment is large, the largest west of the Alleghenies, and they have, by their singular aptitude for the business, and by their amazing energy and perseverance as well as by their strict integrity, built up an immense business. It became an important matter to the sugar planters to discourage the importations of sugars and molasses by Belcher & Bro., and thus to secure to themselves the virtual monopoly of the markets of the Mississippi valley. It could not be done by law, because the law permitted importations upon payment of a duty of 30 per cent but it might be done by a perversion of law, and to this point the interested class turned their attention. The Custom House officers at New Orleans, to whom the administration of the law was confided, were the persons though whom the object was to be accomplished. Mr. Laurason, the late collector, was a man of no property, but his wife was the owner of a sugar plantation. R. F. Canfield was the appraiser, (the most important post to secure a just and equitable administration of the revenue laws,) and this gentleman was wholy in the interest of the sugar planters. With such officers, whose interest secured their hostility to the importations of sugars and molasses which conflicted with the sugar planting interests of Louisiana, a pretext was only wanted to commence a systamatic plan of annoyance and obstruction, which it was hoped, would end in discouraging importations. That pretext was soon found. Belcher & Bro. had been in the habit of importing large quantities of raw molasses for refining purposes from Cuba; they discovered that the importation of this article in the raw state subjected them to losses fom fermentation and souring, from leakage, and that its bulk enhanced the cost of freight and subjected them to expense on account of its requiring a large number of casks and barrels. To obviate these disadvantages, they fell upon the expedient of boiling the molasses to prevent fermentation, to reduce its bulk, and by increasing its consistency to prevent leakage. The articles produced by this process of boiling the raw molasses and the syrup of the sugar-cane were called 'concentrated molasses' and 'melado,' being the names by which the articles were most aptly described. It seems, however, that these are not articles of commerce which are very generally known; and this fact was seized upon as affording an excellent opportunity for putting into operation the preconcerted scheme for the annoyance of the importers. So long as Belcher and Bro. imported only sugars and the raw molasses, as these were well known articles of commerce, of which the value of all the different grades of the articles were to be found in every price current, the Custom House officials could not dispute the value stated in the invoices, and place an arbitrary value upon the articles for the purpose of assessing the duty upon that value. The introduction of articles less familiar to commerce afforded them an opportunity, and they immediately availed themselves of it. Mr. Canfield, the appriser, declared that the articles were undervalued in the invoices; he appraised them at a considerably higher value, and Belcher & Bro. were required to pay duties upon his valuation, and a penal duty of twenty per cent. for undervaluation in the invoices. The grounds upon which this appraisal was made do not appear. The law under which the dutiable value of imported merchandize is fixed (the act of 3d March, 1851,) is as follows;

In all cases where there is or shall be imposed any advalorem rate of duty, on any goods, wares, or merchandise imported into the United States, it shall be the duty of the collector in whose district the same shall be imported to cause the *actual market value or wholesale price* thereof, at the period of the exportation to the United States, *in the principal markets of the country from which the same shall have been imported* to be appraised estimated, and ascertained; and to such *value* or price shall be added all costs and charges, including, in all cases, a charge for commission, at the usual rates, *as the true value*, at the port where the same may be entered, *which duties shall be assessed.*

This law certainly fixes the method in which the value of imported merchandise is to be ascertained for the purpose of assessing the duties upon it. It is impossible to mistake its meaning. It is the *'actual market value or wholesale price thereof, at the period of the exportation to the United States, in the principal markets of of the country from which the same shall have been imported.'* In this case, the 'actual market value' in Cuba at the time of exportation was the rule by which it was to be assessed. Let us see if Belcher & Bro. lived up to this rule. The shipments were made to them by their agents, Drake & Co., of Matanzas, one of the most respectable mercantile houses in Cuba, a house widely known throughout the mercantile world, and respected wherever known; even those who in this transaction have found it convenient to disregard their testimony, admit their unimpeachable integrity. The invoices which accompanied the shipments were vouched by Drake & Co., and as soon as they were informed that their invoices had been disputed, they procured and forwarded the following certificates of the correctness of these invoices:

The undersigned, merchants of the city of Matanzas, certify that they have invoiced the concentrated molasses, per Broome, as per copy annexed, at more than they find to be its market value; that they are authorized by Belcher & Brother, of St. Louis, at their discretion, to effect sales of this article for their account; that they did furnish Mr. Ramon Martinez de Hernandez, one of the principal sugar brokers of this place with the samples of the cargo then in process of shipment by the Broome, with instructions to sell a cargo of 3000 hogsheads of the same quality that to Martinez, offered the same in market, but could not obtain more than two reals per arrobe, with the same charge for casks as is contained in the invoice; that they are authorized by refiners in the States to buy all grades of refining material, but could not buy such a quality of produce at a higher price than two reals; that they have lately bought cistern bottoms of intrinsically greater value at two reals per arrobe, and five dollars per hogshead for the cask; that they are persuaded that the price at which they invoice the cargo per Broome, is fully one quarter of a real above its market value.

[Signed] DRAKE & CO.
Matanzas, Feb, 4, 1853.

The undersigned, a broker of the city of Matanzas, certifies, that on the 3d inst. he received from Messrs. Drake & Co., two samples of concentrated molasses, then being shipped on board the American brig Broome with instructions to sell a cargo of about three hundred hogsheads of the same quality; that he immediately presented the same to all the commercial houses in this city, and could not obtain any offers over two reals per arrobe for the produce, and five dollars per hogshead for the casks.

[Signed] R. MARTINEZ HERNANDEZ.
Matanzas. Feb. 4, 1853.

The undersigned, merchants of the city of Matanzas, certify that, at the request of Messrs Drake & Co., we have examined the samples of one hundred and seventy hogsheads and four hundred barrels of concentrated molasses, shipped on board the American brig Broome, Fulton, master, for New Orleans as per invoice, of which the annexed is a copy, and find that the prices at which the same are invoiced, say two and a quarter reals per arrobe, five dollars each for the hogshead, and one dollar and a half for the barrels each, not only is the full market value, but is higher value than we would pay for our own account, or that of any of our correspondents.

[Signed] JAMES BAILEY & CO.,
A. KOBBE & LULING.
AHRBACK & LUNSCHER.
Matanzas, Feb 4, 1853.

I, Charles Plagge, manager and working director of Messrs. Belcher & Brother's molasses boiling establishment, situated on the river San Juan, in Matanzas, do certify that one hundred and seventy hogsheads, and four hundred barrels of concentrated molasses, shipped on board the brig Broome, Fulton, master, bound to New Orleans, on account of Messrs. Belcher & Brother, of St Louis, and consigned to Messrs. Charles Belcher & Co., of New Orleans, as per annexed invoice, dated Matanzas, 4th Feb.—1853, consists of nothing but molasses concentrated by boiling, and that the samples taken by Messrs. Drake an Co., of this city, are true and fair samples of the aforesaid shipments.

[Signed] CHARLES PLAGGE.
Matanzas, Feb. 4, 1853.

The above certificates comes to us attested by seal of J. B. Rodney, U. S. Consul at Matanzas.

June 27. B. & B.

Do these certificates come up to the requirements of the law? Do they state *the actual* market value or wholesale price' of the goods in the 'principal markets' of Cuba, from whence they were exported 'at the period of exporation to the United States?' It is precisely what they do state; no reasonable man will pretend to say that they do not prove precisely what the law requires shall be proved. Belcher & Bro. immediately placed these certificates in the hands of the Custom officers, but they were contemptuously disregarded, and the Custom House apprisal adhered to.

Under these circumstances, the only course left open to B. & Bro. was to demand a new apprisal by merchants. The law gives the selection of these merchant appraisers to the collector of customs, the collector is interested to sustain the official apprisal, because the penal duty of 20 per ct. imposed for under valuation goes to the collector; in this case he was also interested as a sugar planter. It was natural to suppose that having the selection of the merchant appraisers he would select such as would maintain the official appraisal. Belcher & Bro. therefore hesitated to take this course, especially as the new apprisal would be final, whether just or unjust, and especially as, by a custom which has grown up in New Orleans for which there is no sanction in the law, the appraiser, Mr. Canfield, (who was more subservient to the planting interest than the collector,) claimed the right to nominate five persons from whom the collector was to select the merchant appraisers. Belcher & Brother, however, after some hesitation, determined to make the appeal. Canfield, as was expected, picked out five persons, all interested in sugar planting. Belcher & Brother protested against their appointment, and demand that men familiar with the importing business, and who were fair and impartial, should be selected. The collector rejected the nominations of the appraiser, and appointed two gentlemen, who decided that the evidence convinced them that the goods were correctly invoiced. The decision of the merchant appraisers thus selected, it was supposed, would settle the question. Not so, however, for the appraiser continued to raise the value of every shipment of the same goods which arrived above that at which it was invoiced. Belcher & Brother again appealed, and the collector appointed as merchant appraisers Messrs. A. W. Walker and C. Hacket Kernion, agents for sugar planters and plantation refineries, one of whom, Mr. Walker, is a sugar planter—both of whom were known to be as hostile to importations of sugar as their interest could make them. Their decision, as was expected, sustained that of the official appraiser, they found more difficulty in giving a reason for their decision than it required to make it. The duty which the law required of them was to assess the actual value of the goods in Cuba at the time of exportation. The only evidence before them was the certificate of Drake & Co. and others furnished by Belcher & Brother, which we have quoted. Our readers will be astounded to learn that these certificates were laid aside altogether, for the reason, to use the language of Messrs. Walker & Kernion, that they were 'persuaded that the certificates had no reference to the point at issue,' that is to say did not refer to the market value of the goods in Cuba at the time of exportation. If they had honestly believed that 'these certificates had no reference to the point at 'issue,' their plain duty was to have sent to Cuba for evidence which did 'refer to the point at issue. Instead of this, they rejected all the evidence in this case, and then go on without evidence to estimate the value of the goods. Nothing could prove more conclusively that their object was not to perform their duty, but to take care of the sugar interests of Louisiana. Belcher & Brother appealed from this decision and demanded a new appraisal, and offered at the same time to pay all expenses attending the taking of evidence in Cuba to prove the actual value of the goods there, under the supervision of a person selected by the collector for that purpose. No notice has been taken of their appeal or the offer which accompanied it, although the attention of the collector has been a second time called to it. Under these circumstances the matter has been refered to the Secretary of the Treasury, and is still pending before him.

This, however, was not the only method resorted to by the Custom House officials to protect the planting interest of Louisiana, and discourage the importation of foreign sugars. The collector ordered the seizure of two cargoes belonging to Belcher & Bro., and caused them to be libelled for forfeiture in the United States Circuit Court, and these causes are now pending for judicial investigation.

At this juncture another piece of machinery is set in motion; our readers will be curious to see it in operation. At the moment when the Secretary of the Treasury, the guardian of the United States fiscal interest, and the Judge of the U. S. Circuit Court, the guardian of its laws, are sitting in judgement upon a question between the government and private citizens, at this moment, the patriotism of the sugar planters blazes up *to aid the government!!* to aid the government to do itself justice against powerless individuals, whose property is now in the hands of its officers. The Louisiana sugar planters have drawn out their guns on the side of the government, and have held two conventions, one at West Baton Rouge the others at Donaldsonville, in both of which they denounce in the most unmeasured terms, Messrs. Belcher & Bro., declaring that they have defrauded the government, *and injured the interest of the sugar planters!!* It occurs to us that the Secretary of the Treasury might be trusted to pass upon a transaction in which it is alleged that the government is a sufferer, without an outside attempt to prejudice him; for it is generally conceited that when a man is judge in his own case he will not be slow to do himself justice. It is a fair presumption, also that the courts of the United States will do that which is right, without any efforts to prejudice them by exparte denunciations, and without the employment of assistant counsel to represent private interests, and to give to a public prosecution the rancor of a private quarrel. The sugar planters of Louisiana have thought otherwise; they have acted as if they thought that, in order to maintain the interpretation placed upon the law by the Custom House officials, it was necessary to call conventions to manufacture public opinion and bring to bear upon the Secretary at Wasshington and the Judges of the Courts; that it was necessary to blaken the character of individuals that the minds of their judges might be poisoned against them, and their prejudices aroused so that they should be incapable of rendering the justice. These planters of Louisiana have acted as if they thought these makeweights were necessary to enable them to carry their point. Such conduct does not imply that they have much confidence in their own position. Men who have a good cause seldom resort to such means; the action of the sugar planter's conventions, is the best evidence that the interpretation placed upon the law by the Custom House officials at New Orleans was obtained by the pressure of the same influence. This evidence is strengthened by the fact that no such rule of interpretation obtains at New York and other ports, where entry has been made of the same goods.

We are after all, however, under obligation to the sugar planters, and if gratitude can be said to be due to those who have conferred a benefit which they did not intend, then indeed, the sugar planters are entitled to the thanks of the entire community; for they have aroused an inquiry which will surely lead to good results, and confer an incalculable benefit upon the whole people of this country. "There is a Providence which shapes our ends, rough hew them as we may." Had the sugar planters been content with the enormous profits which the duty of thirty per cent., imposed by the tariff act of 1846, has enabled them to realize—had they enjoyed their prosperity, instead of murmuring because when an ell had been given them they were not allowed to take a yard—the people might have continued for a long time to have borne the burthens laid on them for the benefit of this class interest; but pets are proverbially ungrateful, they soon begin to think that the favors which they first received as a boom, are due to their merits; and the first use which the "protected classes" invariably make of the strength they have acquired under the fostering care of the fiovernment, is to extort still further protection. The sugar planters have recently made this attempt under aggravated circumstances, and we think that their claims to have their interest put before the interest of the entire population of the country, ought to be examined into a little.

The protective policy has become justly odious to the people of this country, and has been most emphatically repudiated. All civilized nations are beginning to see through its grinding injustice to the laboring classes, and its blighting effects upon National prosperity; hence it is fast becoming obsolete, and will soon rot away, in all free countries, with the balance of those "thimble rigging" devices invented by designing men to enable them to live upon the labor of others. No system of taxation can or will be tolerated in this country except that which has for its object to raise a revenue to defray the necessary expenses of government. It has got to be pretty well understood that the business of every citizen has the same right to claim the protection of the government as the business of any other citizen, and that no man can call upon the government to tax others for his benefit. The government treasury is now overflowing, its annual receipts from customs largely exceeds its expenditures, and it is eminently proper to reduce the taxes and curtail the receipts, both as a measure of relief to the people who pay the taxes, and because a superabundant revenue induces extravagance and corruptions in governments as in individuals.

Sugar is an article of universal use in this country by all classes of people. It is necessary to the comfort and well being of our entire population; to tax it is therefore to tax the comforts of the people; to lay a duty on those things which are "necessaries," and it ought not to be done unless for the purposes of raising revenue for the support of government; but the revenues of the government are superabundant. This tax is not needful. Why then is this thing, so necessary to the comfort of the people, taxed? The answer is for the purpose of benefitting—"protecting" fifteen hundred sugar planters of Louisiana, men already rich, and standing about as much in need of the protection of the government as John Jacob Astor or the English nobility; men who are so rich that they have recently volunteered to employ and pay assistant counsel to aid the government.

We have some "statistics" germain to this subject, which will tend to show—first, how *much* it costs the people of the United States to "protect" the sugar planters and second, how little the sugar planters need protection. The figures are taken from the authentic reports published by government:

The amount of sugars imported in the year ending June 30th, 1851, was—

Brown sugar - - -	$12,882,274	Duties 30 per ct.	
White clarified - -	233,722		
Refined - - - -	723,420		
	$13,841,426		$4,152,427 80
Molasses,	3,707,581		1,112,274 30
	$17,549,007		5,264,703 10

During the same period the crop of Louisiana, the growth of 1850, came to market, supplying the following amount;

211,203 hhds., equal to 231,194,000 lbs, and 13,871,640 gallons molasses at 4c per lb., and 20c per gallon its value a little exceeds $12,000,000.

Amount of sugars imported in the year ending, June 30th, 1852, was—

	Lbs.	Dollars.	Duties.
B. sugar,	450,312,593	$14,430,734	$4,329,220 20
W. cl do.,	5,451,540	293,052	71,709 60
R. do.,	736,958	43,081	12,924 30
	457,511,081	$14,712,747	$4,413,854 10
M. gall's,	32,735,610	3,595,127	1,078,538 10
		$18,307,874	$5,492,392 20

During the same period the crop of Louisiana, the growth of 1851, came to market as follows:

236, 547 hhds, 257,138,000 lbs, and 18,300,000 gallons molasses, value about $13,000,000.

If it be the case that we have to pay as much more, in consequence of the imposition of duties on foreign sugar and molasses, on the home production, as we do on the foreign, say 1c. per lb, on sugar, and 3 1 5c per gollon on molasses, then the additional cost or amount of protection has been, in 1851—

Duties on foreign sugar and molasses,	$5,264,703
1c per lb 34c per gal on La. crop,	2,762,760
	$8,027,462

In 1852.

Duties on foreign sugar and molasses,	5,492,392
1c per lb 34c per gal. on La. crop,	3,166,130
	$8,658,522

Sugar plantations—Reported number in Louisiana.

1851	1,490.
1852	1,474.
1853	1,481.

Taking these figures as the actual amount of protection enjoyed by the Louisiana sugar planters, we have the following results:

Protection to the crop of 1850, $8,027,402, or $5,387 50 to each plantion; or $38 to each hhd of sugar or very nearly 3½c per pound to each pound of sugar made.

Protection to crop of 1851, $8,658,522, or $5,874 to each plantation, or $36 60 to each hogshead of sugar, or 3 3-8c. per pound for every pound made; and yet, these modest planters are dissatisfied. The next thing we hear will be a polite request for us to black our faces and go work on their plantations. No words of ours can add to the abomination. We hope the present Democratic administration will at least see that the tariff of 1846 is administered in the spirit in which it was made, and not allow it to be wrested from its true meaning to suit the purposes of the sugar planters. We hope, also, that the attention of Congress will be directed to a speedy reduction of the duty upon these articles, so necessary to the comfort of the masses; the Louisiana sugar planters will then be able to congratulate themselves upon having been the instruments (however unwillingly) of obtaining for the people a great blessing.

ALWAYS HAPPY—ALWAYS CHEERFUL. Why this constant, happy flow of spirits?" "No secret, doctor," replied the mechanic. "I have one of the best of wives, and when I go to work she always has a kind word of encouragement for me, and when I go home, she meets me with a smile and a kiss, and she is shure to be ready; and she has been doing many things during the day to please me, and I cannot find it in my heart to speak unkind to anybody." What an influence then, hath woman over the heart of man, to soften it, and make it the fountain of cheerful and pure emotions! Speak gently, then; a happy smile and a kind word of greeting, after the toils of the day are over cost nothing, and go far towards making a home happy and peaceful.

FAMILY PRAYER.—Our readers will rejoice to know, an unquestionable authority, that the Presidential Mansion is a house of prayer. Daily social devotion, attended on Sabbath mornings by the inmates of the house, together with the constant recognation of God at table, while they mark the highest household in our land as exempt from the malediction pronounced against those "families that call not upon the name of Jehovah, may serve to encourag Christian and set a good example to all.

The Maid of Athens.

If there was a period in Byron's life when he was truly happy, and when all the noble impulses of his sorrowful heart beamed forth through his darkened and crushed mind and soul, it was when he was in the society of the "Maid of Athens."—His heart yearned for true and endearing friendship, and kindly sympathy, and although debased and profligate as he was, yet he was not unyielding to such feelings; and in her he found a true friend, a ready, sympathizing one, who could impart a healing balm to the wounds his sensitive and impetuous spirit had received from the cold and unfeeling world.

The "Maid of Athens" was free from all vanity, possessing a heart filled with all the warm and gentle affections which a kind heaven designed that women should possess. Her dress was always neat, and very appropriate to her station in life; her hair, which was dark and glossy, she beautifully formed into the shape of a turban upon her head. She was truly handsome, and although not a stranger to it, yet she retained her native modesty, and gentleness of disposition, unheeding the flateries of travellers.

It is not strange, then, that his unsteady and impulsive heart should yield to the gentle influences of here, and that were they to be linked to each other by holy and lasting ties, she would so mould his heart that it would no longer possess those qualities which had been the cause of his ruin and unhappiness.

They have both laid themselves down to their "eternal sleep." The child of genius and fame, in pomp and pride has been borne to a place among the nobles and the men of learning who went before him. But she of the pure heart and angel face, she who was good and true, sleeps in an unknown grave around which no flowers of affection bloom, and over which no mourful willow rears its head. She sleeps sweetly and as quietly as he whose grave is adorned by art and nature.

"Peaceful be thy silent slumber,
Peaceful in the grave so low."

—[Parlor Magazine.

What Makes a Lady.

What makes a lady?—not the pride of place—
Not empty vauntings of a high born race;
Not wealth, however won; not tinsel show
Nor polish, such as boarding schools bestow;
Not *artful* artlessness, nor studied grace,
Nor wit sarcastic, that, to gain its end,
Would wound the helpless or enstrange a friend.
Nor ball room conquest, such as leaves trace
Of that dead heartedness to which they tend.
All these may dazzle; yes may charm awhile,
But cannot long a worthy heart beguile.

What makes a lady? A most upright mind;
A heart most loving, disposition kind
And gentle as the westwind's softest play;
But firm to tread when duty points the way;
An honest love of truth that will not bend
To slander rivals, or to praise a friend;
A dignity on noble purpose based,
That mingles gladness in the mourner's cup,
Restrains the proud, but lifts the humble up;
And purity of thought that may be traced,
In every act and word—these make the lady.

☞ When is a man like a beast or burthen?—We *pass* for a reply.

☞ A person asked an Irishman why he wore his stockins wrong side out? 'Bekase,' said he, 'there's a hole on the other side.'

☞ 'Tom, you're a sporting character.' 'Not I—betting, I abominate.' 'I've seen you hold *stakes*.' 'What stakes, sir?' 'Beef *steaks*, my boy.'

☞ 'Here's the banister, but where are the stairs?' as the drunken fellow said, when he felt his way round the bedstead in the dark.

☞ Aaron Burr once said, when asked to refund a fee which had been paid to him, but not earneued by him, that although there were many little crooks and turns in law, there were no returns.

☞ A shopkeeper in Bold st., Liverpool, advertised last week for a sharp boy.' One applicant grounded his qualification of sharpness on the fact of having 'cut' from four places.

☞ A sailor once had a high dispute with his wife, who wished him to the devil. 'Plange on me, Peg,' said he, 'if I don't think I should fare pretty well with the old fellow, as I married into his family.

☞ A man being asked if he would like to live forever, replied, that considering the state of the times, and the weakness of the Government, he would not care about living more than half of it.

☞ A lady fortune teller, of Wilmington Del., has retired from business on a handsome fortune. She is said to have received more money, and *seen more fools* than any other lady living.

☞ 'I might have been prompted many times, but for this drink,' said an old soldiior. 'I was once made corporal, but it was only for three days; they took the stripes from my arm and laid them on my back.'

☞ 'That's a pretty bird, grandma,' said a little boy. 'Yes,' replied the old dame, 'and he never cries.' 'That's because he's never washed,' rejoined the youngster.

☞ It is quite natural and proper,' exclaimed Mrs. Jones, 'that a lady should like a good *offer, sir!*' There's a nut to crack, which our fair friends will no doubt attempt for the sake of the *Kernel!*

A NOBLE ACT.—The Intelligencer states, that Capt. Griffith, of the steamer Wisconsin, came very near being drowded on the morning of the 23rd inst. He was walking from his boat to the Galena wharf-boat with his child in his arms when the plank slipped, throwing both into the river. Unable to swim, the Capt. and his child would have been drowned, but for the timely and self-sacrificing exertions of some Irish laborers who beheld his perilous situation and rushed to his relief. The noble and manly act of these Irishmen cannot be too highly commended. They periled their own lives to save the lives of the strangers.

INDUSTRIAL LUMINARY.

PARKVILLE:

TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 20, 1853.

J. W. Bailey is our authorized agent at St. Joseph, Mo., and will receive and receipt for all Monies due us.

W. S. Swimmer, general Newspaper and Advertising Agent, No. 14, 2nd Street opposite the Post Office, St. Louis Mo. is the regular Agent for our paper.

☞ The Banner State passed up on Saturday morning. We saw on board Mr. E. Abbott, the able editor of the Valley Farmer, an agricultural paper published at St. Louis, on his way to Weston where he has been invited to address the Mechanical and Agricultural Association of Platte, and where those friendly to Agricultural improvement will have an opportunity to subscribe for his excellent Periodical. We hope he will find it convenient to call and sojourn a few days among our farmers on his return. He was accompanied by Mrs. Mary Abbott who conducts one department of this 'Farmer,' the Family Circle. From her past efforts we have the assurance that her portion of the paper will be of inestimable value. We bespeak for them the kind attentions of our agricultural friends.

The Argus claims the honor of having a Benton correspondent in Parkville. Now, this may be true but we opine that if the gentleman had been long a 'friend of of Col. Benton' he would have directed his communication to some other paper than the Argus.

As to the *excitement* here, which the correspondent speaks about, all we have heard of as yet is that a man was here from near Weston last week, making inquiry for Nebraska news; said he could learn nothing reliable at home and wanted some correct information. Whether the man has gone to Nebraska or back to parts unknown we are not able to say.

Pork.—We learn contracts are made for the delivery on the Upper Mississippi and Illinois at $3 to $3 50. The number fatted will be owing in some degree to the price of corn. Last season's high prices cleared off most of the young stock. Hence with low prices and corn at 20c and 25c per bushel many feeders will avail themselves of another seasons growth. It is the general impression in the West that the market will open at $3 to $3 50.

Hemp.—Sales from $112 to $120 per ton.

Wheat.—Sales on the 13th 1200 to 1500 sks at 78 to 95c.

Corn and Oats.—Sales of Corn 46c. Oats at 31c.

Central Missourian is the name of a new paper just started at Boonville, by Mr. B. F. Buie. It is to be devoted principally to Temperance, Literature, Agriculture, and General Intelligence. It opens a fine field and shows ability.

We publish the extract below to show our readers the schemes afloat to divert the road from the Central Route. Coupling this with the rumored instructions to Gen. Gadsden to negotiate for a route through Northern Mexico, warns the great North West to be up and doing. If any narrow sighted American Statesman attempts to draw that great road from the centre of American Territory down to one side through Mexican Territory he will be visited with merited destruction. The weight of public indignation will crush him:

New Scheme of a Railroad to the Pacific.—A great Pacific Railroad Company, says the Washington *Union*, at the head of which, it is said, are Erastus Corning, Simeon Draper, and other capitalists, is organizing in New York. The object is to provide a substantial six feet gauge road from New York to the Pacific ocean, running through St. Louis, Missouri, Arkansas, Texas, Northern Mexico, and California. The estimated cost is $100,000,000, which is to be the capital of the company. It is said that thirteen of the most responsible contractors of the United States have offered to build 100 miles each on the route above described, and to take in payment fifty per cent cash, twenty-five per cent in the bonds of the company, and twenty-five per cent. in its stock.

Editors Luminary:

You wished me to inform you of the Rail road prospects here, proceedings of the Mass Meeting &c.

The Mass Meeting, so called was an adjourned meeting of the liberal, clever and accommodating citizens and tax-payers of Jackson County, who were willing to "fork up" County bonds to the tune of one hundred and seventy-five thousand dollars in exchange for an equal amount of Pacific rail road scrip.

The modus operadi of this splendid financial operation was by getting up a petition to the County Court which is now in session at this place; the petition with nearly one thousand names, was presented last evening, accepted by the Court and the bargain was consummated. I noticed, that in signing this petition but few dissented or raised any objection, and they were of course, set down as grumblers and anti-progressives. Whether this will turn out a profitable or even desirable investment, for the future tax-payers of Jackson, or whether they will ever have a good opportunity to "swap" back, time only will determine.

But, however that may be, the public spirit evinced by this proceeding is worthy of all praise, and if imitated even in part, by other Counties in the State, any and all enterprises which the people think most for the common good, can go forward, and no sooner determined upon than it is done.

This amount required to be raised by the several Counties, previous to the location of the route from Jefferson City, is $400,000, and is now nearly all taken, therefore it is rendered quite certain that the road will terminate somewhere in the County of Jackson, probably at Kansas, or the mouth of the Kansas river.

A dozen resolutions strongly recommending Benton's route were unanimously passed, and if that route is not adopted by Congress it cannot be said that it was for any lack of Jackson County thunder.

You good people of Parkville and Platte County must now get ready to do something for yourselves in the way of a connection with the terminus of the Pacific road, or with St. Joseph above, and Kansas below, you will be looking two ways for Sunday and twice that number of directions for business.

Col. Fremont is expected here to-day, on his way to California by the "*Central route*." W. Claude Jones is here, and is active in keeping important facts before the people. I understand he is a candidate for Territorial Governor of Nebraska, but—I make no prediction,—but a man must have lungs to succeed with this Administration.

More Anon, Yours truly,

R. W. E.

Letter from Nebraska.

Col. Benton's Map—Col. Manypenny's Letters—Indian Agents—Pioneers in the Territory, &c.

Wyandotte City, Sept. 15, 1853.

Editors Luminary:

Having seen a copy of your paper here, and from its tenor believing you to be friendly to the people of this Territory, I take the liberty of stating to you a few facts and observations.

Immediately on reading Col. Benton's Kansas speech, and his letter upon the "Nebraska question" in June last, myself and two other friends, left our homes in Illinois and found what to us, was a desirable location, near Smoky Hill Fork of the Kansas River, about one hundred and forty miles from the Western boundary of Missouri.

Believing ourselves outside the lands belonging to the Indians, the contiguous tribes admitting they had no claim up to the line of our location, we went boldly and confidently to work upon what we thought to be our own soil; erected our cabins, planted our gardens, and are now engaged in ploughing for our crops next summer.

I need not recount to you any of the particulars of our situation during the past summer; there are but few of your patrons 'but what can draw the picture, each for himself, from his own imagination, and correctly paint it in the vivid colors furnished by the recollections of his own experience.

Nothing but a strong heart, an honest purpose and a conscious rectitude of intention, added to the hope of a bright future, not for himself alone, but for the little loving ones about him, can sustain the adventurous pioneer in his efforts to convert the Wilderness into a home.

On last saturday morning our whole neighborhood of four families, found they had borrowed from one another, the different little necessaries, sugar, tea, coffee, saleratus &c., until nobody had any thing further to lend; the word went round, "all out" and somebody must perform a pilgrimage to the line where commerce ends, pick up the little commodities and bring them home. The lot fell upon me, and I left home with the good wishes of all, and one dear one in particular, a scotch woman residing in our neighborhood, to commemorate the tradition of her native border country, pulled off one of her shoes and threw it after me for luck.

After reaching once more the region of civilization, and breathing the atmosphere of laws and newspapers I commenced gathering items of news, not only for my own information but for the enlightenment of the backwoodsmen who had not seen a paper since June last. Meeting with an intelligent merchant in Kansas, he handed me a speech of Senator Atchison's delivered in your place in July, and published in your paper, Col. Benton's map of the Indian reservations in Nebraska, the proceedings of a convention at Wyandott City, two letters purporting to be written by a Mr. Manypenny, some St. Louis papers and a copy of the "Independence Reporter." I considered the map which appeared to be well authenticated as drawn by the department of State, as a very valuable acquisition to the settlers who have, so far as my knowledge extends, evinced a disposition to regard, most sacredly, the rights of the Indians under the treaties made with them by the government. After giving this a careful examination I took up the first among my papers, which happened to be the "Independence Reporter" and judge of my astonishment and painful apprehension, when I read the paragraphs which follow

"We may therefore reasonably expect to see every settler in that Territory expelled by the strong arm of the Government." Again, *"we presume no man would like to have the army of the United States or any porportion' thereof, with bristling bayonets march to his cabin door and turn out not only his property, but his wife and children, and he himself ordered out of the country."* This looked serious, and I began to think we were all "in a boat sure," however I took Mr. Manypenny's letter No. one, in answer to Gen. Atchison, and read it carefully. I found it described the metes and bounds of the different purchases, from the Indians, and also the bounds of the several reservations exactly as they were marked out on my map, but rather intimated an opinion that the vacant lands in Nebraska were not subject to settlement by the white man. I then read letter No. 2, which not only re-iterated the opinion, that there were no lands in the Territory subject to *lawful* settlement, but completely blew my map out of water—stated it was not entitled to credit, and ought not to be purchased or circulated. Now, I had formed an attachment for this map—I thought it would be eminently useful to the settlers in our neighborhood and would serve to prevent any possible mistake on their part as to where they might settle, and I supposed it was published for this very purpose; and I could not quietly see it disposed of in this summary manner; I accordingly sought for the object of Mr. Manypenny's visit to the Indian Country and to ascertain if possible whether he had come with full powers to "remove the settlers from Nebraska," or to marshall the troops with bristling bayonets!! and remove the property, wife and children of the pioneer?" Upon examination and a little enquiry I learned that he had been sent here for the purpose of making a trade with the Indians for the lands which they now own, preparatory to the organization of a Territorial Government, and to obtain their consent either to become citizens of the government about to be established, or to remove to other parts. I understand this to be in pursuance of an act of Congress appropriating $50,000 for this very purpose. From this state of facts I concluded, that his business was with the Indians to buy more lands, and not to trouble himself about the settlement, by white, men of those already purchased. I further concluded that if the United States Government needed any legal opinion concerning the construction to be given to treaties heretofore made, or concerning the right of preemption to unsurveyed lands, that subject would very properly be referred to the Attorney General of the U. S. or to some tribunal constituted by law to give an authoritative decision—and, further, "upon careful examination of the subject I am not able to say" that any portion of this appropriation of 50,000 can *lawfully* be paid to Mr. M. or any body else, for these grave legal opinions, or statements that maps drawn according to the records of an important department in this Government "are not entitled to credit and ought not to be purchased or circulated."

Carefully perusing for a second time letter No. 2, I thought the gentleman had found a *mare nest*; I noticed great stress was laid on the word *lawfully*. Probably no man of ordinary intelligence who has ever lived in the North-western States, does not know that according to a statute passed nearly fifty years ago no man is permitted to go on unsurveyed lands of the U. S., cut timber, &c. But they also know that this statute has been so long out of use that even the lawyers pay no further attention to it. It is considered that the settlement of Iowa, Missouri, Minnesota, Utah, Oregon and California was, by this act, not *lawful*, and that the settlement of Nebraska is in the same manner, and to the same extent *unlawful*. Some wiseacres even doubt whether it was exactly *lawful* for the sage of Monticello to write, and aid in publishing the Declaration of Independence.

With these reflections, as to the degree in which we were liable to be accused of a breach of law, I had about made up my mind to return home, when the "troops and bristling bayonets" again popped into my head. What, thought I, has it come to this? Shall the man who most deserves the fostering care and protection of his government and every effort of whose arm serves to increase his country's wealth and greatness, become the subject of outrage from that very government, and a *lawful* mark for her soldiery? No, he has confidence, that under Democratic rule, every citizen, whatever may be his position or occupation and in whatever climo, or under whatever circumstances he may be found, so long as he can claim the title of *American citizen*, and see the stars and stripes floating over him, will find a certain protection in the laws of his country, and he has no fear. The writer of that threatning article must know but little of the policy of this government, and less of the character of the Pioneer. With the heart of an American, the broad canopy of nature above him, and the Terra Firma of Uncle Sam beneath his feet, let him know he is in the right, and neither swords nor bayonets, guns or pistols, horns or base-drums, tom-joms nor howlings will be apt to frighten him out of his course.

While engaged in my preparations for return, I was invited by my friend who had taken me up the documents I have mentioned, to accompany him to Wyandott City, and being a little curious to find find out more of the state of affairs in reference to negotiations; and to ascertain what progress had been made in the matter, I consented to accompany him. A public meeting was being held and my companion kindly introduced me to the head Chief of the Wyandotts, the Provisional Governor, to a number of other intelligent men belonging to that nation, and several Indian Agents. After the customary salutations, the following dialogue ensued between myself and Mr. —— a Wyandott:

"I understand the President has sent his officers to treat with your people for the purchase of your lands?"

"Yes, the Commissioner has been here."

"Well, I suppose you are willing to treat—What did the Commissioner say to you?"

"Nothing."

"Oh, but you are not serious, the Commissioner came on to buy your lands—are your people willing to sell?"

"Yes, Wyandotts willing to sell—people need a government, need to become like the white man. Delawares willing to sell—Shawnees all farmers, need laws and are willing to treat and become citizens."

"Well, did you say this to the Commissioner."

"No. Commissioner would not hear it; he would not hear till he come back. He is a boy with gloves on, no beard."

This conversation amused me not a little, and as it served to confirm the opinion I had formed from reading the letter No. 2, I recurred to it in conversations afterwards had with others, and I was informed by gentlemen on whom I can rely, that present appearances and conduct indicate no serious intention, on the part of the government officers to conclude these Indian Treaties this present season, but on the contrary everything indicates delay—that all the Indian Agents were opposed to it, and would so far as in their power, throw obstacles in the way.

Farther, from some broad hints, I was led to believe that the Agents, and others in the Territory who were opposed to these treaties had identified themselves with the small fry politicians in your State, who are endeavoring to put down Col. Benton.

I am told that they are so foolishly and inveterately hostile to him, that they are opposed to the Pacific Railroad because he is for it, advocate the propriety of leaving this beautiful country a howling wilderness, because he is in favor of its settlement by the white race; and for bayonetting the Pioneer, because Col. Benton says that the laws are all-sufficient for his protection.

Before leaving Illinois I learned the several Indian Agents had been instructed by the Department to co-operate with the Commissioner so far as to prepare the mind of the Indians for the change contemplated by the government, but so far as I am at present advised, instead of pursuing these instructions, if any such they ever had, they have considered it their principal duty to throw every obstacle in the way and to oppose every thing which Col. Benton is for.

This Mr. Manypenny has probably fallen into the hands of some of these gentry, and being unsuspecting, or not understanding the "dodge," has yielded to their entreaties, and published his letter No. 2, on the settlement of public lands. It makes good capital for them, and they are. I fear, unprincipled enough to use it against the settlers, as well as against Col. Benton

The men out in the region where I live may be ignorant, and somewhat prejudiced, but I can assure you that they have great love for "Old Bullion." They believe him their true and staunch friend and they will not be ungrateful for what he is doing for them. I would therefore suggest to you, that if the Democratic party in Missouri, cannot settle the question about his honesty and integrity, in time to save the State from Whig misrule; they can refer it to the Pioneers who will settle it in double-quick time, send back the decision and agree that it shall be satisfactory to every sensible man.

I must close this letter, having already made it much longer than I intended. I wish you to send me your paper, together with such exchanges as you can spare, containing any news upon the subject so important to the settlers here. My address as you will see by the note accompanying this is Council Grove, and you will have opportunities to send by private hand. I have written to some friends in Kentucky and Illinois to come on this fall and to make your place the starting point from Missouri, as it is considerable nearer us by way of Fort Riley, and besides they will have a first rate road passable for wagons during the entire fall season.

Yours truly.

SETTLER.

Col. Benton at the President's House.—Col Benton's called at the President's house this morning and had a long interview with the President (we heard on the Avenue) all about Pacific Railroad routes.—We mention this only because it has recently been said in the newspapers that he boasts that he never goes to that 'Buzzard's roost.' —Wash. Star.

The advantages that a neighborhood derives from construction of a railroad through it is shown by an opinion expressed by the editor of the Railroad Record, Cincinnati, in which the position is taken that a belt of country such as that of Ohio, of three miles in width, will become advanced in value to a sufficient degree to defray the cost of making a railroad through it; and the further calculation that a belt of seven miles will by its own local custom a railroad running through its midst.

For the Luminary.

System for a School.

In a good and well organised school, the teachers should be men and women. Man alone cannot rightly train the female mind, much less attend to the details of a select school of females. And yet there are branches of study which man can better teach and some, like chemistry, which it is hardly possible for women to teach successfully. And the female mind receives a better discipline and development under the action in part of the minds of men.

The entire executive management, including the choice and control of teachers, should be in the hands of the Principals. A select school to be well conducted must have a head.

The number of pupils ought to be large. We should say from seventy-five to one hundred and fifty. This is a necessity in order to sustain a school of a high rank.

To sustain professional teachers to give them their entire support from the school, in order that they may bestow on it their entire energies to secure all the provisions and appurtenances of the best education, involves an expense which cannot be met without an extensive patronage.

A large number is necessary to secure the highest advantages of classification and stimulus to the pupil, and the complete division of labor among the teachers.

A preference for smaller schools is common.—They are defended by the argument, that the situation can be better adapted to the individual peculiarities. To this we reply, that in a large school the greater number of teachers and the more perfect classification equally secure all the advantages of this adaptation to almost all scholars; the close connection of the pupil in a small school with the teacher, the constant dependence on her, and subjection to this strong individualizing influence accustom the mind to leading strings and hinder the attainment of a proper self-reliance; and that, if this be an advantage, it is offset by the compensating advantage of large schools, which no small school can attain.

Another argument for smaller schools is that they have more of the home influence. We answer, that no school can be like a father's house. A school of twenty must have the rules, the precision and the machinery of a school as really as a school of one hundred. A small school, too may fail as completely of the kindness, the naturalness, and the genial influences of home. Some of the schools the most precise, formal, mechanical, rigid, severe, and unlike home that we have ever known, have been very small family schools. It will depend alike in the large and the small school on the character of teachers. A good teacher will abate these evils in a large school, and a poor teacher will produce them in a small one. And if this is the character of a small school, their influence is more disastrous, because it is more omnipresent, concentrated, and constant.

The number of hours for children to be confined in school should never be more than six and small scholars this time is too long.

There is a decidedly wrong impression existing in the minds of many on this subject. The faithfulness of teachers is often judged of by the number of hours the children are kept in the school room. I have known some teachers commence school as early as seven in the morning and not let out till nearly dark, only giving a short recess at noon. The tendency of such a course if long persisted in can but cramp the bodies and stultify the minds of children. No child can direct their thought to their books but for a short space of time, then the mind should have rest, if this rest is not given their "thoughts will wander like the fool's eye to the ends of the earth." One great object of schools is to learn to study—and this is best secured when the mind is trained to concentrate itself—a fatigued and jaded mind cannot do this. The scholar should be urged to close application and then have rest. S.

Indian Country, Sept. 17, 1853.

To the Editor of the Independence Reporter:

Sir:—A friend has just placed in my hands a map of a portion of the country west of Iowa, Missouri and Arkansas, which has the following title:

"Official Map of the Indian Reservations in Nebraska Territory, drawn by the Commissioner of Indian Affairs, at the request of Col Benton, *and published to show the public land in the Territory subject to settlement.*"

This map appears to have been lithographed by "Juls. Hutnaw" St. Louis; and the title is well calculated to deceive the reader—for which reason I deem it my duty to say *that no such map was ever drawn in the Indian Office or by me, for any such purpose*, and further, I deem it my duty to say that in my opinion there is not any land in Nebraska Territory, subject at this time to lawful settlement.

Col Benton did send to the Indian Department a map of the United States and the Territories, with request, that the *outline* of certain Indian purchases should be laid down on it with the Indian reservation with in the *outline*, which was done: but the question as to the views of the office in relation to the right to settle in Nebraska, was not asked. Accompanying this letter, I send you a copy of Col. Benton's note, to the Indian Office, transmitting his map, and my reply when the work was done and the map returned. It will be seen that there is not one word said, about the settlement of Nebraska. You will please insert them in your paper, with this letter.

The publisher of this Map has done Col. Benton and the Indian Office, great injustice. The "Official Map" for the purpose intended by him, is unworthy of credit; and, ought not to be purchased or circulated.

Very Respectfully,

Your Obd.t Serv't.,

GEO. W. MANYPENNY,

Com. Indian Affairs.

Have you enemies? Go straight on and mind them not. If they block up your path, walk round them—do your duty regardless of their spite. A man who has got no enemies is seldom good for anything—he is made of that kind of material which is so easily worked that every one has a hand in it. A sterling character, one who thinks, is always sure as necessary to him fresh air: they keep him alive and active. A celebrated writer, who was surrounded by enemies, used to remark: "They are sparks, which if you do not blow will go out themselves." Let this be your feelings, while endeavoring to live down the scandal of those who are bitter against you. If you stop to dispute, you do but as they desire, and open the way for more abuse. Let the poor fellow talk—there will be a reaction, if you perform your duty, and hundreds who were once alienated, from you, will flock to you, and acknowledge their errors.

☞ A large supply of various sorts of provisions and military stores for the United States Government post at Fort Leavenworth, was shipped last week for that destination.

From the Platte Argus.

Nebraska Territory,

[Fort Riley, August 29th, 1853.]

Editor Argus:—After a few days of very pleasant traveling, and a few nights not quite so pleasantly passed, owing to the close attachment formed for me, by any number of the largest kind of mosquitoes, as I lay rolled up in my blanket by the camp fire I myself agreeably located at this post. Major Ogden, who was preparing to start to Fort Leavenworth at the time of our arrival here, politely tendered to our party the use of his tent, or in more military parlance his 'quarters,' which at once rendered us 'at home;' and this courtesy on the part of Major Ogden, being soon after followed by an excellent dinner served up at the table of Captain Lovell, I found myself in one of the best of humors and inclined to forget the 'troubles of the past' even to the incessant 'presentation of hills' by these everlasting 'duns,' the mosquitoes, notwithstanding they demand your attention to business just at the time you are desirous of courting the embraces of morpheus

Fort Riley, as you are doubtless aware, is the new post, now, ordered of the government, in process of erection and designed, I believe, to supercede Fort Leavenworth. It is situated immediately below the junction of the Smoky Hill fork and the Pawnee or Republican Fork of the Kansas river, upon a most beautiful and commanding eminence, of sufficient extent to afford abundance of space for the erection of all the necessary buildings. A more beautiful spot could not perhaps be found in the Territory and, not the least attractive feature about it, is a fine spring of pure clear water that gushes up near by, and of sufficient strength to supply the whole garrison. As yet none of the buildings are completed, but the work is rapidly progressing and before winter sets in there will be quarters prepared for, at least, four or five companies The intention is to make this a ten company post. An excellent quality of building stone is obtained from quarries close by, and a fine steam saw mill is now about ready for operation which will facilitate the work very much.

There are at present, but three companies here, B. F. and H. but these all busily employed in connexion with some sixty or seventy mechanics, presented a very lively appearance.

From a line which I saw a few weeks since, either in the 'Argus' or 'Reporter,' I have forgotten which, giving a bad account of the health of this locality. I had some curiosity to visit the hospital. From the number of men at work here, living in tents, and subject to great exposure I was much surprised to find the hospital almost tenantless, and to see on all sides general indications of good health.

Lieut. Tidball left here to-day for the purpose of making an examination of the Kansas river from this point to the mouth to ascertain the practicability of employing light Steamers in the transportation of stores &c; the general opinion, here, is that the smaller class of boats can ascend, at least this high, without difficulty, for six or eight months of the year

The commandment of the post is Capt. Lovell and to his kind and gentlemanly attentions, we owe much of the pleasure derived from our short stay and in this connexion, I might also mention that the courtesy of each one of the officers has a tendency to give one a strong feeling of 'at-home-ativeness.'

I find my letter in stretching out longer than I intended, although I have not said half that I wanted to say, and I must close; in my next I will have something to say of the country generally. X.

From the Missouri Democrat

The Surplus of $25,000,000 and the Tariff.

There is much discussion in the Eastern newspapers in regard to the surplus revenue in the public treasury. The surplus amounts to $25,000,000.

The jobbers and plunderers are making ready to congregate this winter at Washington, for the purpose of depleting the treasury and turning the public money into their own pockets. We expect that the claim agents—ocean steamboat contractors and the whole tribe of buzzards will take the field, and use all their arts of seduction and corruption to appropriate this surplus to their own use. The note of preparation has already been sounded in the seaboard cities. The question is asked in many of the public journals, "What shall be done with the surplus?" and to that question many conflicting answers are given. In our opinion, the best disposition that can be made of it is to pay off the public debt, and thus reduce the tariff and leave the money in the pockets of the people, to whom it legitimately belongs.—Why should the government lay a tariff and pay men for collecting, keeping and disbursing public money for which the government has no use, and which only serves as a prize to be scrambled for by a set of profligate claim agents and ocean steamboat contractors, who make use of the money thus fraudently obtained to corrupt members of Congress and the officials in the different public departments at Washington.

The view we take of this is the same taken by most of the sound democratic journals in the country. It is not necessary to appropriate money to build the Pacific Railroad the lands along the route, if disposed of on the pre-emption principles, will suffice to build the road, and not only build it but also settle the country and thus protect the road whilst being built, and make business for it after it is built.

The proper course then is to make use of the surplus revenue to pay off the public debt, and when that shall have been extinguished, then let the tariff be reduced and let no more money be raised from the people than is absolutely necessary for the economical administration of the government. This as we have before stated, is the opinion expressed by some of the soundest journals in the country—among others the New York Evening Post. We beg leave to suggest to these journals in addition, that in reducing the tariff upon articles imported into this country, it is eminently proper to have an eye to such articles as are of prime necessity and universal use among the people; and reduce the duties upon such rather than upon those which are less necessary to the comfort of the people and of less universal use.

In this class we put sugars now taxed thirty per cent. ad valorem, an article which is used by every man, woman and child in the country, which to our people ranks with the necessaries of life, and of which the poor man uses almost as much as the rich man.

For the purpose of showing how much has been extracted from the people under the tariff act of 1846, in the shape of duties on sugars and molasses, we subjoin the following tables, which were originally published in our paper of the 21st of July last, and we invite the attention of the Post and other Democratic Journals to the facts which they contain; we should be pleased to have their opinions as to the propriety of reducing the tariff upon this article of such prime necessity to the people, and upon which such an enormous duty is collected, not for the supporting the government but to protect 1800 Louisiana sugar planters.

The Tariff of 1846 went into operation December 1st 1846. The following table shows the imports of sugar and molasses made under it, as far as returns have been made up and published. The fiscal year of the government ends on the 30th of June, that ending June 30 1847, comprize only seven months' working of this tariff, that of '42 was in operation five months:

Imports of Sugar.

Seven months ending June 30, 1847			$8,503,385
Year " " " "	1848		9,479,817
" " " " "	1849		8,043,900
" " " " "	1850		7,555,146
" " " " "	1851		13,811,246
" " " " "	1852		14,719,847

Imports of Molasses.

Seven months ending June 30 1847			2,342,917
Year " " " "	1848		3,435,703
" " " " "	1849		778,147
" " " " "	1850		2,890,185
" " " " "	1851		3 707 581
" " " " "	1852		2 295 127

Duties on above, 30, per cent. advalorem, have been as follows:

Seven ms. to June 30, 1847, on Sugar,			2 551,000
		Molasses	702,575
Total,			3,253,575
Year to " " 1848	"	Sugar,	2,843,944
	"	Molasses	1,030,711
Total,			3,874,656
Year to " " 1849	"	Sugar	2,414,670
	"	Molasses	833,452
Total,			3,248,122
Year to " " 1850	"	Sugar,	2,906,544
		Molasses	887,056
Total,			3,153,600
Year to " " 1851	"	Sugar,	4,159,374
	"	Molasses	1,112,274
Total,			5,284,648
Year to " " 1852	"	Sugar,	4,413,855
	"	Molasses	1,076,538
Total,			5,492,392
			$24,287,203
Dduct fractional year of 1847,			4,353,875

Tl. duties 5 yrs ending Je. 30, 1852 $21,033 418

The quantity of Sugar and Molasses imported in 1852 was as follows:

Brown sugar	450,319,592	pounds
White clarified,	6,491,540	"
Refined	736,958	"
Total	457,511,081	"
Molasses	32,775,610	gallons

	Duties.
	4,414,854
	1,078,538

Duties equal to about 1c per lb. on the sugar, and 3½c per gallon on the molasses.

The duties for the five years will average higher per pound and per gallon on sugar and molasses than those of '52 We take those for an average.

If the duties imposed on imports of foreign sugar and molasses add an equal proportion to amount the cost or value of that produced in the U. S., then the amount paid for protecting the Louisiana sugar interest has been as follows:

Duties on sugar and molasses year ending June 30th, 1848	3,874,656
Advance on La. crop of '47 and '48	3,071,950
Total,	6,945,906
Duties year ending June 30, 1849	3,248,122
Advance on La. crop of '48 and '49	2,822,500
Total,	6,070,622
Duties year to June 30, 1850	3,153,600
Advance on La. crop of '49 and 50	3,185,290
Total,	6,338,790
Duties year to June 30, 1851	5,284,648
Advance on La. crop of '50 and '51,	2,760,440
Total	8,025,088
Duties year to June 30, 1852,	5,492,392
Advance on La. crop of '51 and '53.	3,156,380
Total,	8,648,772
Total for five years,	$36,036,178

The tables of imports for 1853 will not be made up until late in the year, but, if receipts at New York are any criterion, the imports will equal if not exceed those of '52.

The *protection* to such crop in the five years figures up as follows: it equals,

In 1848, 2 11-16 per lb., or $28 94 per hhd on the sugar of the crop of '47 and '48.

In 1849, 3 1-2c per lb, or $27 93 per hhd on the sugar of the crop of '48 and '49.

In 1850, 3 3-8c or $25 56 per hhd on the sugar of the crop of '49 and '50.

In 1851, 3 1-2c nearly or $38 per hhd on the sugar of the crop of '50 and 51.

In 1852 3 3-8c per lb., or $36 56 per hhd on the sugar crop of '51 and '52.

The average for the five years has been $31 18c per hhd., or 3 7 8c per lb, on all the sugar produced during that period in Louisiana.

The protection to such plantation for these years has been as follows:

1850—1455 Plantations, $4,356 each.
1851—1490 do 5,360
1852—1473 do 5,868

Louisiana Sugar crop for seven years past;

Crop of 1846 and '47,	
140,000 hhds of 154,000,000 lbs Sugar and	7,700,000 gals Molasses.
Crop of 1847 and '48,	
240,000 hhds, or 260,000,000 lbs Sugar and	14,500,000 gals. Molasses.
Crop of 1848 and '49	
240,000 hhds, or 240,000,000 lbs Sugar and	13,000,000 gals Molasses.
Crop of 1849 and '50.	
247,923 hhds or 269,769,000 lbs Sugar and	15,000,000 gals Molasses.
Crop of 1850 and '51.	
211,203 hhds of 284,194,000 lbs Sugar and	13,600,000 gals. Molasses.
Crop of 1851 and '52.	
236,547 hhds or 257,138,000 lbs Sugar and	18,000,000 gals. Molasses.
Crop of 1852 and '53.	
321,934 hhds or 368,129,000 lbs Sugar and	22,100,000 gals. Molasses.

Mississippi and Missouri Railroad.—As we announced last week, contracts have been closed for the grading, bridging, masonry and superstructure of the entire rout of the first division of the above road from Davenport to Iowa City, with responsible parties, who will put on a large force at once and push it through as soon as the iron can be delivered to lay the track.

The surveys on the second division of this road, from Iowa City to Fort Des Moines have been delayed for a few days in consequence of the illness of the principal engineer in charge, Mr. Dey. We are happy to learn that this gentleman has so far recovered his health as to resume his station in the field, and that the work will now be pushed forward with his usual energy. Mr. Farmer declares his intention to put the entire work for the second division' under contract as soon as the surveys are completed, provided the citizens along the line and at Fort Des Moines raise their proportion of subscription to the stock. This road once finished to Fort Des Moines but a few months will elapse till the third division will be completed, until the Mississipi and Missouri with an iron band, across our entire State, and the shrill whistle of the iron Horse will be heard on the banks of the Missouri, pausing but a moment, and bounding forward on its gigantic race toward the great Pacific!—[Davenport Gaz.

INDUSTRIAL LUMINARY, TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 20, 1853.

THE POETRY OF AGRICULTURE.—The principles of agriculture are exceedingly simple. That they might be so, God himself was the first great planter. He wrote his laws visibly, in the brightest, loveliest, and most intelligible characters, everywhere upon the broad bosom of the liberal earth; in greenest leaves, in delicious fruits, in beguiling and delicate flowers! But he does not content himself with this alone. He bestows the heritage along with the example.—He prepares the garden and the home, before he creates the being who is to possess them. He fills them with all those objects of sense and sentiment which are to supply his moral and physical necessities—Birds sing in the boughs above him, odors blossom in the air, and fruits and flowers cover the earth with a glory to which that of Solomon, in his magnificence, was vain and valueless. To his hand we owe those fair groves, these tall ranks of majestic trees, these deep forests, these broad plains covered with verdure, and these mighty arteries of flood and river, which wind along, beautifying them with the loveliest inequalities, and irrigating them with a seasonable fertilization.

Thus did the Almighty planter dedicate the great plantation to the use of that various and wondrous family which was to follow. His home prepared—supplied with all resources, adorned with every variety of fruit and flower, and checkered with abundance, man is conducted within its limits and ordained its cultivator under the very eye and sanction of Heaven. The angels of Heaven descend upon its hills. God himself appears within its valleys at noonday—its groves instinct with life and purity, and the blessed stars at night above the celestial mountains to keep watch over its consecrated interests. Its gorgeous forests, its broad savannahs, its levels of flood and prairie, are surrendered into the hands of the wondrously favored, the new created heir of Heaven.—The fowl summons him at morning to his labors, and the evening chant of the night bird warns him to repose. The ox submits his neck to the yoke; the horse moves at his bidding in the plow; and the toils of all are rendered sacred and successful by the gentle showers and the genial sunshine which descend from heaven, to ripen the grain in its seasons, and to make earth pleasant with its fruits.

PACIFIC RAILROAD.—The Centre Route advocated by Benton has lately received a powerful endorsement from persons whose opinions, decidedly expressed, will carry great weight with the people. A public meeting has been held at Taos, composed principally of the adventurous and gallant Mountain Men. Among them were St. Vrain, Leroux, Carson, Beaubien, and numerous others, all famous as trappers, explorers, and guides. These men unite in declaring that a good practicable route for a railroad exists upon the line advocated by Benton, and they further say, that notwithstanding all the talk about the Rocky Mountains and the Sierra Nevada range, they have traveled the route several times and nothing worthy the name of a mountain is upon it. We are of opinion that the testimony of these Mountain Men will be held to be nearly conclusive. Scientific men are notoriously apt to take obstacle for granted.

The only men who know anything about the Central Route declare it to be better adapted for a railroad than any other. No other can compare with it for a moment, if the road can be built upon it. And it is now the business of the great Central States of the Union to see that justice is done in this matter. The Valley of the Ohio is nearly concerned—this valley is part of the natural highway from the Atlantic to the Pacific: Shall the road be diverted from the central points and the straight, common sense direction, to go to and from all manner of out of the way places and round about all sorts of crooks and corners? No private company would ever build this road upon any but the Central Route, if that is practicable; because private individuals always follow the dictates of sense and interest, and choose the best practicable course. But Governments nearly always get the worst and the dearest of every thing; and when they undertake a great work it is very often rendered worthless by being located where it is not wanted, instead of where it is. Let the people of the Ohio Valley look to this matter in time.—[Ohio Statesman.

Mrs. Pierce.

The Washington correspondent of the Cleveland Plaindealer thus alludes to the estimable lady of President Pierce:

"The health of Mrs Pierce has improved but very little this summer. The death of her son has made sad inroads on a constitution naturally weak. To her the White House has no charms. It is now being decorated in costly and magnificent style; artists of high reputation are busily at work in adorning its walls, and rendering the White House highly worthy the residence of the Chief Magistrate of the people. Yet the wife of the President had added to this mansion an ornament more beautiful than all others, and more to be prized than the wealth of the Indies, or all the decorations which art or genious can produce. It is the religion of Christ daily exemplified in the life and deportment of this excellent, devoted, and exemplary woman.

ROCK ISLAND AND CHICAGO RAILROAD.—At our latest report of the progress of this road we were of the opinion positively expressed; that it would be completed to Rock Island in December. Owing, we presume to some force being detailed for the railroad west, its completion will be delayed two months.

We learn from headquarters that it is progressing finely, and as rapidly under the circumstances as could be expected. The grading is nearly completed, and the track is now being laid at the rate of one mile perday. By the first of October the cars will be running to Sheffield, forty five miles hence; hence; by the first of December, to Genesee, within twenty five miles; and by the first of February, we are assured the shrill whistle will be heard in Rock Island.—[Davenport Gazette.

☞ The "Union Party" of Georgia have declared against the construction of the Pacific railroad by the Federal Government.

Extraordinary.

ALL PERSONS indebtee to us are requested to make payment immediately to Mr. T. H. Starnes or they will certainly be sued. We are determined to settle up our business in Parkville without delay. YOUNG & RINGO.

sep20 tf

Three Cents Reward.

I HEREBY give notice to the public not to harbor or trust one John Bedsworth, who was a bound apprentice to me and whose term of service has not yet expired. The said apprentice left my premises on 3d day of August last. The above reward will be given for any information from him.

Address [sep20 3w] AARON COX.

PARKVILLE PRICES CURRENT.

PARKVILLE, SEPTEMBER 13, 1853.

Corrected weekly by Aspling & Stevens, Merchants, Produce Dealers and Steamboat Agents.

PRODUCE AND PROVISIONS:

Pork,	per	100lbs	$5 00 to $6 00
Hemp,	"	"	$4 25 to $5 00
Beef,	"	"	$6 00 to $7 00
Lard	"	lb	9 to 10
Bacon, hog round	"	lb	7¼ to 8
Tallow	"	"	8c
Hides, dried	"	"	6 to 7c
do green	"	"	3c
Wheat	"	bushel	75 to 85c
Flour S. fine	"	100lbs	$3 75
do fine	"	"	$2 0 o 2 25
Feathers	"	lb	30c
Beeswax	"	"	15 to 20c
Butter	"	"	8 to 10c
Eggs (scarce)	"	doz	8to 10c
Chickens	"	"	$1 50 to $2 00
Turkeys		each	40 to 75c
Beans, white	"	bushel	$1 25
do easter	"	"	75 to $1 00
Potatoes, Irish	"	"	20 to 25c
Jeans, common country		per yard	50c
do mixed	"	" "	75c
Linsey, common	"	" "	25 to 30c
Yarn socks good	"	pair	20 to 25c

GROCERIES AND LIQUORS.

Coffee, Rio	per	lb	11 to 12½
do Laguira	"	"	12½c
Tea, Y. Hyson	"	"	50 to 75c
do Gunpowder	"	"	75 to $1 00
do Imperial	"	"	$1 00 to $1,25
Sugar, N. O.	"	"	5 to 7c
do refined	"	"	9 to 9c
do crushed	"	"	12½ to 15c
Molasses, S. H.	"	gallon	50c
do plantation	"	"	40 to 50c
Whiskey, rectified by bbl			25c per gal
Brandy, domestic per gall			50 to 75c
do N. Y.	"	"	40 to 50c
Wine, Malaga,	"	"	00 to $1 00

Final Settlement.

NOTICE is hereby given that the undersigned Administrator of the estate of Rowland Brown deceased, will apply at the next December term of the Platte Probate Court, for a final settlement of his administration on said estate.

sep6 A. G BROWN, Adm'r.

Administrator's Notice.

NOTICE is hereby given, that letters of administration, *de bonis non*, bearing date August 31, A. D. 1853, have been granted the undersigned, by the Judge of the Probate Court of Platte county, Mo. on the estate of John Bolinger deceased. All persons indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment; and all persons having claims against said estate, are requested to present them for allowance within one year from the date of said letters, or they may be precluded from any benefit in said estate; and if said claims are not presented within three years, they shall be forever barred. L. R. STEPHENS, Adm'r,

sep16 *de bonis non.*

Administrator's Notice.

NOTICE is hereby given, that letters of administration, bearing date August 31, A. D. 1853, have been granted the undersigns by the Judge of the Probate Court of Platte county Mo., on the estate of Jeremiah Riley, deceased. All persons indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment; and all persons having claim against said estate, are requested to present for allowance within one year from the date of said letters, or they may be precluded from any benefit in said estate; and if said claims are not presented within three years, they will be forever barred. L. R. STEPHENS, Adm'r.

EDWARD BOYLE,

BOILER MAKER AND SHEET IRON WORKER,

Main Street, between, Cherry & Carr,

St. Louis Mo.,

HAVING gone to a very great expense to erect *Machinery* for making Boilers on the Eastern plan, I am now prepared to furnish every variety of Boiler ten per centum cheaper than any other Establishment in the Western country. All who are in want of Boilers will find it to their interest to give me a call before purchasing elsewhere.

☞ Always on hand a variety of second hand Boilers. Sheet Iron Work and repairing done at the shortest notice. All work warranted.

sep6 3m

Dissolution.

THE Copartnership heretofore existing between James M. Kuykendal and James A. Burney is this day dissolved by mutual consent.

All debts owing to said Firm are to be paid over to James M. Kuykendal who will discharge all liabilities of the late partnership

JAMES M. KUYKENDAL.

Sept 3d 1853. JAMES A. BURNEY.

The copartnership heretofore existing between James A. Burney and myself being by mutual consent this day dissolved. This is to inform my old Patrons and friends that I still continue on the business at the old stand on water street.

sep6 JAMES. M. KUYKENDAL.

Flour.

WE are now manufacturing at our Mill, from the New crop of Wheat, a superior article of Family Flour.

Also—fine and superfine Flour, in any quantity, can be had by applying to

aug9 ASPLING & STEVENS.

THE PIONEER STORE.

ASPLING & STEVENS,

DEALERS IN STAPLE AND FANCY DRY GOODS, BOOTS AND SHOES, HARDWARE, GROCERIES, &c., &c.

THE fact of our having been engaged in the Mercantile business in Parkville for the last seven years is proof that we are the Pioneers of Parkville. We are now in receipt of a large and cheap assortment of

SPRING AND SUMMER GOODS,

which we now offer to the public at our old stand, at the lowest figures possible. Our object is to make quick sales, which we are determined to do by really putting our goods down as low as any house in this country can do.

Our old friends and customers who have heretofore so liberally patronized us, and all who come to our town are earnestly requested to call and examine our stock before purchasing, and we promise them they shall not go elsewhere to buy goods cheaper.

Our Stock consists of every variety of goods usually kept in a Town Store.

We are daily expecting a large stock of Goods from the City of Baltimore, which cannot be excelled for beauty and cheapness.

We expect the farmers of Platte to bring their WHEAT in to us, and we promise them that we will pay as high a price for ALL KINDS OF PRODUCE, as our neighboring towns.

☞ Don't forget when you come to town to call at the PIONEER STORE of

jly2 ASPLING & STEVENS.

ADVERTISEMENTS for this paper must be handed in by Monday morning.

Carpenters Tools.

THE best assortment in town can be seen at the Store of ASPLING & STEVENS.

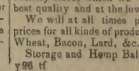
aug9

Lumber!

51,000 FEET sheeting for sale by ASPLING & STEVENS.

aug9

FOR PARKVILLE!



WE keep constantly on hand Steam Boat Bucket Plank, Wheel Arms, Fenders, &c. for Boats running regularly in the Missouri River.—We will saw bills for transient Boats at 24 hours notice. All orders left at the Store of the undersigned, will be promptly attended to.

aug9 ASPLING & STEVENS.

IMPORTANT REDUCTION IN LUCB PRICES!

ARTHUR'S HOME GAZETTE.

Twenty Copies for Twenty Dollars, and one to the Agent or Getter-up of the Club.

From all sides has come the spontaneous acknowledgement, that the "Home Gazette" has thus far been the PUREST AND BEST FAMILY NEWSPAPER published in the United States; but with this testimony has also come the over and over again repeated wish that we would reduce the club prices so low that persons in the most moderate means could, by forming large clubs, procure

THE HOME GAZETTE FOR $1:

the price at which so many papers can now be obtained. To this desire we have yielded, and have also reduced the whole range of Club Prices, so that as small a number as four persons, by joining in a club, can get the paper for $1 25 each.

In issuing a new Prospectus, the publishers can only reiterate what they have before said, viz: that

T. S. ARTHUR, EDITOR,

has entire control of the paper; that not a line goes to without his supervision; and that he is, therefore, responsible for all that appears therein. Sh that just the same confidence felt in him by the public as a sound and safe moral teacher, may be felt in his "Home Gazette," which is emphatically a Supporter of Religion and Virtue, and the conservator of good morals and social well-being.

In conducting the "Home Gazette," the editor's aim is, to blend the entertaining, the useful, and the instructive together in such a way as to secure a high degree of interest, and yet at the same time instruct and elevate both the intellect and the affections.

In the columns of his paper will, therefore be found

The Historical and Domestic Romance,
Pictures of Social Life,
Brief Stories and Sketches,
Biographies of Eminent Men.
Leaves from History.
Choice Original and Selected Poetry.
Sketches of Travel.
Selections from New Works, and the current Home & Foreign Periodical Literature of the day
Instructive and entertaining Anecdotes.
Useful Information on all Subjects.
Scientific Memoranda.
A Summary of Passing Events.
Reading for the Sabbath.
Selections from Agricultural Journals.
Brief Reviews and Notices of New Books.
Youth's Column and Children's department.
Hints for Housekeepers.
Humorous and Entegaining Articles, etc., etc.

Besides a great variety of articles on all subjects, particularly adapted for FAMILY READING.

The "Gazette" is in a word, A HOME NEWSPAPER, and the editor stands pledged to make it all that a home newspaper should be—pure, dignified, and entirely free from every thing that can vitiate or in the least deprave the mind.

As heretofore, the original contributors to the "Home Gazette" will be among the best writers of our country.

TERMS.

One copy, per annum,	- -	$2 00
Four copies "	- -	5 00
Thirteen copies, "	- -	16 00
Twenty copies, "	- -	20 00

Thus it will be seen, that where a club of twenty unite, and take the "Home Gazette," the price paid by each subscriber will only be $1 a year, while the get-up of the club will receive a copy in addition for his trouble.

Postmasters, and others, who wish to make up clubs of twenty at $1 each, can, in order to facilitate the reception of the paper by those who first enter the club, send $10 for ten copies, and the remaining $10 when the club is full, at which time the extra copy, for getting up the club, will be forwarded. T. S. ARTHUR,

jy26 107 Walnut Street, Philadelphia.

Wheat Wanted.

WE are not limited as to quantity, but we want all we can get, for which we will pay the highest price in cash, paid here or elsewhere.

aug2 tf F. BURNES & CO.

C. M. MC'CLUNG. F. H. MC'CLUNG.
A. H. MC'DONALD. C. S. THOMPSON.

C. M. McClung & Co.,

115 MAIN STREET, ST. LOUIS MO.

WILL have received by 1st September their stock of

FALL AND WINTER,

FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC DRY GOODS.

It will embrace a greater variety and be more commanding and general than they have ever offered in this market. Every article the requirements of the retail trade demands can be obtained from them. It will be their constant exertion to so conduct their business as to make it the interest of merchants to deal with them. Every article in their stock will be sold as low as can be obtained in the city or delivered from New York or Boston.

It is their desire to do business with responsible merchants, and they feel confident that when once commenced it will continue. They know that their success depends solely upon the success of their customers, and it will be their aim to make their intercourse with merchants mutually and reciprocally beneficial. They ask from merchants who visit St. Louis this fall, a thorough examination of their stock and prices. aug16 3m

PARKVILLE FEMALE SEMINARY.

Miss Walker

RESPECTFULLY announces to the citizens of Parkville, that she has opened a Seminary in a commodious room in Mr Park's new Building, where she will attend to the instruction of Youth. She feels confident that her long experience as a teacher in the Eastern States, and the success which for years has attended her efforts to communicate instruction, will be a guarantee as to her ability to meet the expectation of those who intrust their Children to her care.

Miss Walker assures Parent and Guardian that her discipline is mild and gentle, yet firm; and that she gives the strictest attention to the manners and morals of pupils. Her instructions are thorough and her explanations so clear and simple that a love of study and a spirit of emulation, so necessary to successful progress, are soon developed.

The School commenced June 6th. Pupils will be received at any time during the term of twenty weeks. There will be no vacation until the close of the *second* term. Miss Walker is making arrangements to secure the services of accomplished teachers in drawing, vocal and instrumental music &c.,

TERMS.

For children commencing to memorize	$7.00
Geography, Grammar and Arithmetic	$8.00
Natural and Moral philosophy,	$10.00
Chemistry, Botany, Rhetoric and Algebra	$12.50.

No deduction will be made for absence except in cases of protracted illness.

F. Burns & Co.,

THE PLACE TO BUY GOOD AND CHEAP GOODS!

AND THE PLACE TO OBTAIN THE HIGHEST CASH PRICES FOR ALL KINDS OF PRODUCE.

WE DO NOT wish to humbug the people with the oft told tale of selling goods for less prices than they can be manufactured for, yet we do wish to impress upon the minds of the people of Platte, that we purchase our goods in New York, Boston, Baltimore and Philadelphia, and can make it to the advantage of any one wishing to purchase to give us a call All we ask is a fair trial of our disposition to advance the interests of our customers, by selling them good and cheap goods, and giving them the highest prices for their produce. We will always have on hand a large and well selected stock of the most fashionable

DRY GOODS, BOOTS, SHOES, HARDWARE TIN WARE, GROCERIES, SADDLERY, BONNETS, HATS AND CAPS,

And every and anything else usually found in a country store, which we promise shall be of the best quality and at the lowest prices.

We will at all times pay the highest market prices for all kinds of produce. Cash paid for Wheat, Beeswax, Beans, &c.

Storage and Hemp Baleing.

y26 tf F. BURNS & CO.

Parkville Lumber Yard.

H. M. WOODSMALL,

WOULD inform the public that he keeps constantly on hand a supply of building material, in the lumber line. Carpenters and builders are respectfully invited to call and give his stock of lumber and building material an examination before purchasing elsewhere. His assortment of Sash &c., is general

HOUSE-CARPENTRY AND JOINERY.

Being a practical architect himself and having constantly in his employ good journeymen workers he is prepared at all times to undertake and complete all jobs in his line in the latest and most fashionable style, and at the lowest prices.

WASHING MACHINES.

He is also manufacturing and will keep constantly on hand a good supply of the latest improved patent Washing Machines, which will be sold very low. sep13

Final Settlement.

NOTICE is hereby given that the undersigned, Administrator of the estate of Joseph Dyester, deceased, will apply at the next October term of the Platte County Probate Court for a final settlement of his administration on said estate.

sep13 J. F. BROADHURST, Adm'r.

To Rent.

PRIVATE business compelling me to retire, I now offer for rent my large brick tavern on main street, in the town of Parkville, it has nine rooms, two halls and a good cellar. Said house is well adapted for a Hotel, and is the most eligible house in town. I will rent said house to a good man for the sum of two hundred dollars per annum. sept13 FRANCIS BROWN, Jr.

To Creditors!

ALL those indebted to me on last year's account will please call and settle or they will, most positively, find their notes or accounts in the hands of the proper officer. R. A. RINGO.

aug23

RINGO & DALE,

STORAGE & COMMISSION MERCHANTS, AND PRODUCE DEALERS,

PARKVILLE, Mo.

For Sale.

TWO splendid large work Horses, two Indian Poney's, one Yoke Work Cattle, and a good new two horse Waggon. Apply to

aug2 tf M. T. SUMMERS.

100,000 BUSHELS Wheat wanted at our Mill, for which the highest cash price will be paid by

jy2 tf ASPLING & STEVENS.

BACON HAMS.—A few thousand pounds of good Bacon Hams for family use for sale low

ASPLING & STEVENS.

jy26 tf

HOUSE TO LET.—A House with two rooms and a kitchen, suitable for a small family, and situated in a good neighborhood, can be had for a small rent by applying to

jy26 tf ASPLING & STEVENS.

FOR RENT,

OR Lease for a term of years a new Hotel which I am just finishing. It is eligibly situated and is the largest and most commodious Hotel West of St. Louis. It will be rented on reasonable terms to a good Tenant. Apply to

y26 GEO. S. PARKS.

LUMBER! LUMBER!! LUMBER!!!

PARK & ASHBY

HAVE on hand a General assortment of Lumber, Doors, Sash, &c., &c.

Also—just received, 100 Bushels Cow Hair, all of which we offer for sale very low for cash.

We particularly invite the attention of Builders and others to our assortment of Lumber.—Yellow and White Pine Flooring, Clear Stuff, and a variety of building materials. We are constantly receiving additions, and intend to keep our assortment full and complete. Call and examine for yourselves.

We are in Park's Stone Building jy20

Valuable Land for Sale.

THE subscribers wish to sell 40 acres of excellent land, situated in Platte County, 1 miles East of Parkville. It is heavily timbered and has first rate water. Apply to

J. F. BROADHURST, or

y26 ISAIAH FORBION.

Blacksmith Wanted

A GOOD journeyman Black Smith can get employment by applying at my shop in Parkville

aug 9 2w SAMEL AKIN.

RINGO & DALE,

HAVE now on hand an extensive stock of goods, which they, will sell at exceedingly low prices, in order to make room for our fall supply. All we wish is, that our friends and customers will give us a call; we think we can offer such inducement that they will buy of necessity.—Our stock consists in part of the following articles.

DRESS GOODS, BAREGES AND BAREGE DE LAINES, TISSUES AND CHALLEYS, LAWNS AND GINGHAMS, FIGURED AND PLAIN DRESS SILKS,

together with other dress goods.

Swisses, Jaconets, Turbisons and Cambrics, Jacoret and Swiss Edgings, Thread and Linen Edgings and Insertings, French Worked Collars, Embroidered Handkerchiefs, Undersleeves and Cuffs, all kinds of Linens, Cottonades, Ticklings, Plaid Cottons, Brown and Bleached Muslins, Cloth, Cassimeres and Satinetts, Silk Socks and Mergeline Stockings, Silk Handkerchiefs, Cravats, Hosiery, Ribbons and Trimmings, in fact all kinds of furnishing goods.

Also, a large lot of Hardware and Cutlery, Hats and Caps, Boots and Shoes, Queensware and Glassware, together with a large and well selected Stock of Groceries.

Also, a large lot of ready made clothing.

We wish to buy all kinds of Produce, for which we will pay the highest market price, in cash or goods, give us a call before purchasing elsewhere.

jy 26 RINGO & DALE.

Final Settement.

NOTICE is hereby given that the undersigned Administrator of the estate of Wm. Bowlin, deceased, will apply at the next October term of the Platte Probate Court, for a final settlement of his administration on said estate.

L. SHEPARD.

jy26 4w Administrator.

Final Settlement.

NOTICE is hereby given that the undersigned Administrator of the estate of David Ashby, deceased, will apply at the next October term of the Platte Probate Court, for a final settlement of his administration on said estate.

jy22 4w. L. SHEPARD, Adm'x.

Final Settlement.

NOTICE is hereby given that the undersigned Administrator of the estate of Jesse McGuire, deceased, will apply at the next October term of the Platte Probate Court, for a final settlement of his administration on said estate.

jy26 4w JACOB SMELSER, Adm'r.

THEY TOOK MY BOOKS AWAY.

ALL persons having Books in their possession belonging to the undersigned, are requested to return the same immediately.

R. S. KELLEY.

F. BURNES & CO.,

FORWARDING AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS AND PRODUCE DEALERS,

PARKVILLE, Mo.,

WILL receive, Store, or forward Merchandize of all kinds at low rates. Hemp baled in a superior manner. aug2 tf

Daguerreotypes.

MR. M. V. SNELL is now in Parkville prepared to take the best of pictures.

Rooms on Main Street with Dr. Hinson. aug2

Sheriff's Sales.

BY VIRTUE of two executions, to me directed, one from the Clerk of the Circuit Court of Clay County, Mo., in favor of James W. Tinder, and one from the Clerk of Platte County Circuit Court, in favor of James W. Tinder, and both against John Bryant, I will sell, on Wednesday the 21st day of September, 1853, between the hours of 9 o'clock in the forenoon, and 5 o'clock in the afternoon of that day, at the Court House door in Platte City, and whilst the Circuit Court is in session, to the highest bidder for cash in hand all the right, title, and interest of the said Bryant, in to the North West quarter of section No 9, township No. 52, North, Range No. 34, West, containing 160 acres, more or less, in Platte County, Mo. Levied upon as the real estate of said Bryant, to satisfy said execution.

L. SHEPARD,
aug23 Sheriff of Platte County.

BY VIRTUE of two executions, to me directed, from the Clerk of the Circuit Court of Platte County, Mo., one in favor of Summers & Bro., and one in favor of Joseph Charlens, and both against G. W. Barnes, I will sell to the highest bidder for cash in hand, on Wednesday the 21st day of September, between the hours of 9 o'clock in the forenoon, and 5 o'clock in the afternoon of that day, at the Court House door in Platte City, Missouri, and whilst the Circuit Court is in session, all the right, title, and interest of the said G. W. Barnes to lot No. 21, block No. 2, and all the appurtenances thereunto belonging in the town of Parkville, Platte County, Mo. Levied upon as the real estate of the said G. W. Barnes to satisfy said executions.

L. SHEPARD,
aug23 Sheriff of Platte County.

BY VIRTUE of six executions, to me directed, from the Clerk of the Circuit Court of Platte County, against H. J. W. Eads, and Charles J. Lee, and in favor of Charles R. Jabine, I will sell to the highest bidder for cash in hand, on Wednesday the 21st day of September, 1853, between the hours of 9 o'clock in the forenoon and 5 o'clock in the afternoon of that day, at the Court House door in Platte City, and whilst the Circuit Court is in session, all the right, title, and interest of the said H. J. W. Eides to lots No. 12, block No. 7; lots Nos. 25 and 26, block No 17; lots Nos. 11, 12, 23 and 24, block No. 14, lots Nos. 7, and 8, block No. 34; lot No. 19, block No. 2; and lot No. 3, block No. 37, and lots Nos. 6 and 7 in block 18, and all the appurtenances thereunto belonging in the town of Parkville Platte County, Mo. Levied on as the real estate of the said H. J. W. Edes to satisfy said execution.

L. SHEPARD,
aug23 Sheriff of Platte County.

BY VIRTUE of two executions, to me directed, from the Clerk of Circuit Court of Platte County, one in favor of Woods, Christy & Co. and one in favor of Texis, Scott & Tevis, and both against Shadrach R. Wages; I will sell to the highest bidder for cash in hand, on Wednesday the 21st day of September, 1853, between the hours of 9 o'clock in the forenoon and 5 in the afternoon of that day, at the Court House door in Platte City, and whilst the Circuit Court is in session, all the right, title, and interest of the said Shadrach R. Wages to lot No. 2 in block 2, and all the appurtenances thereunto belonging in the town of Parkville, Platte County, Mo. Levied upon as the real estate of the said Shadrach R. Wages, and to satisfy said execution. L. SHEPARD,

aug23 Sheriff of Platte County.

BY VIRTUE of an execution, to me directed, from the Clerk of the Circuit Court of Platte County, against Tillery & Barnes, and in favor of Summers & Bro., I will sell to the highest bidder for cash in hand, on Wednesday the 21st of Sept. 1853, between the hours of 9 o'clock in the forenoon and 5 o'clock in the afternoon of that day, at the Court House door in Platte City, and while the Circuit Court is in session, all the right, title, and interest of the said Tillery & Barnes to a lot or parcel of land ten feet from the North East corner of lot No 4, block No. 27, and running East 100 feet, South 160 feet, West 100 feet and North 160 feet to the beginning, and all the appurtenances thereunto belonging in the town of Parkville, Mo. Levied upon as the real estate of the said Tillery and Barnes, to satisfy said execution.

L. SHEPARD,
aug2 Sheriff of Platte County.

BY VIRTUE of two executions, to me directed, from the Clerk of the Platte County Circuit Court, one in favor of Doan, King & Co., and one in favor of Bennet & Weld, and both against Samuel Philips, I will sell to the highest bidder for cash in hand, on Wednesday the 21st of Sept., 1853, between the hours of 9 o'clock in the forenoon and 5 o'clock in the afternoon of that day, at the Court House door in Platte City, and whilst the Circuit Court is in session, all the right, title, and interest of the said Samuel Philips to lots Nos. 3 and 4, in block No. 2; and lot No. 5 in block No. 2; lot No. 1 and 2 in block No 2, in the Town of Ridgley, and the North East quarter of section 31, township 54, range 33, and all the appurtenances thereunto belonging all in Platte County, Mo. Levied upon as the real estate of the said Samuel Philips, to satisfy said executions.

L. SHEPHERD,
aug23 Sheriff of Platte County.

BY VIRTUE of two executions, to me directed, from the Clerk of the Platte County Circuit Court, one in favor of R. M. Philips and one in favor of Samuel Philips and both against Clark Moore, I will sell to the highest bidder for cash in hand, on Wednesday the 21st day of September, 1853, between the hours of 9 o'clock in the forenoon and 5 o'clock in the afternoon of that day, at the Court House door in Platte City, and whilst the Circuit Court is in session, all the right, title, and undivided interest of the said Clark Moore to the East half of the South East quarter of Section No. 19, township No. 54, range No. 33, and all the appurtenances thereunto belonging, in Platte County, Mo. Levied upon as the real estate of the said Clark Moore to satisfy said execution.

L. SHEPARD,
aug23 Sheriff of Platte County.

BY VIRTUE of three executions, to me directed, from the Clerk of the Circuit Court of Platte County, one in favor of Remington and Kuykendal, one in favor of Jones and Paxton, and one in favor Isom B. Jentry, and all against John Jackson, I will sell to the highest bidder for cash in hand, on Wednesday the 21st day of September, 1853, between the hours of 9 o'clock in the forenoon and 5 o'clock in the afternoon of that day at the Court House door in Platte City and whilst the Circuit Court is in session, all the right, title, and interest of the said John Jackson to the West half South East quarter of section No 30, township 53, and range 34, and all the appurtenances thereunto belonging, in Platte County Mo. Levied upon the real estate of the said John Jackson to satisfy the said executions.

L. SHEPARD,
aug23 Sheriff of Platte County.

BY VIRTUE of five executions, to me directed, two of which are from the Clerk of Platte County Circuit Court, one in favor of R P. Perry & Co., one in favor of Harrell Serling & Co., one from the Clerk of the Circuit Court of Saline County in favor of Eli L. Bedding, and one from the Clerk of the Circuit Court of Cooper County in favor of J. T. Johnson and one in favor of E. W. Brown, and all against Craven P. Beading, I will sell to the highest bidder for cash in hand, on Wed the 21st day of September, 1853, between the hours of 9 o'clock in the forenoon and 5 o'clock in the afternoon of that day, at the Court House door in Platte City, and whilst the Circuit Court is in session, all the right, title, and interest of the said Craven P. Beading to lots Nos. 14, 15, 16, 17 and 21, in block 17, and all the appurtenances thereunto belonging in the town of Parkville, Mo. Levied on as the real estate of the said Craven P. Beading to satisfy said executions. L. SHEPARD,

aug23 Sheriff of Platte County.

SALT.—A large lot just received and for sale low. [aug23] ASPLING & STEVENS.

Dr. J. A. CAMPBELL

RESPECTFULLY offers his professional services to the people of Parkville, and the surrounding country:

Office on Main street, opposite the Brown House aug16 tf

ST. LOUIS, MO., FALL TRADE, 1853.

HORACE WHITTEMORE, ROBERT B. WHITTEMORE.
New York. JOHN F. CARTER,
St. Louis.

H. & R. B. WHITTEMORE & CO.

MANUFACTURES AND

WHOLESALE DEALERS IN

HATS, CAPS, AND FURS,

No. 134 Main Street,

First door North of the Bank of the State of Mo.

THE subscribers once more call attention of their friends, and all who are in want of articles in their line, to the fact that they are prepared to receive them on the most liberal and accommodating terms, and have on hand, and now arriving, a

VERY LARGE AND WELL SELECTED STOCK OF GOODS.

Bought expressly for this Market—enumerated in part, as follows:

CAPS

Silk Plush, of all styles colors and qualities,
Mohair " " " "
Cotton " " " "
Velvet " " " "
Muskrat, (specially designed for the Western and Indian trade.)
Otter and Fur Seal—a good assortment:
Cloth, Mens' and Boys, sat'd styles and qualities,
Wool, Hair Seal, Sealette, } for Men and Boys,
Glazed Silk and Lawn, }
Infants' Turbans—a large variety.

SOFT HATS.

Brush, Beaver and Otter,
Citizens and Fashionable Unlinedness,
Hungarian and Congress,
Fur Seal, Fur, Muskrat,
Mateloes, Kossuth, Magyar,
Artist and Wool, of every quality.

Also, a large assortment of fashionable and Broad Brim, Silk, Russia, Beaver, Neutria and Angola Hats.

LADIES' AND MISSES' MUFFS,

Of Every Prince and Quality.

To our Fall style of Moleskin Hat, we particularly direct attention, which being manufactured in this city, at our Factory, under the superintendence of Mr. S. Nourse, shall be found superior in point of quality of material, lightness of body, beauty of style, and elegance of finish, to any Eastern or imported Hat.

We are determined to bring out all new styles of goods soon as they appear in the Eastern markets, and will give our special attention to orders, putting all goods up in our usually noted and particular manner.

From our long experience in trade, we feel confident, that the selection of goods we make, is suitable and adapted particularly to the Western market; and we respectfully solicit an examination of our stock, being determined to offer such inducements, as will make it desirable to do business with us.

H. & R. B. WHITTEMORE & CO.

☞ N. B. The highest market, price paid in *cash* for Furs and Peltries. aug30.

SAPPINGTON'S PILL'S.

THE only agents in Parkville for the sale of those celebrated Ague Pills, are

aug30 ASPLING & STEVENS.

COPPER TIN & IRONWARE STORE.

WM. DZIUBON.

MANUFACTURE OF COPPER, TIN AND SHEET IRON WARE.

Main Street, (opposite the Brown House,)

PARKVILLE, MO.,

HAS constantly on hand, and will manufacture to order, Gutters and Spouts for Roofs, and Tin ware of every description.

He has also on hand Cooking, Heating, and Parlor Stoves of the best Styles, which he will sell at *Low Prices.*

☞ Those wishing to purchase any of these articles would do well to give him a call soon.

aug30 1853tf.

THURSTON'S AGUE PILL'S, constantly on hand aug30 ASPLING & STEVENS.

LOG CHAINS, of every description for sale by

aug30 ASPLING & STEVENS.

GLASS. All sizes of Window Glass can be found at aug30 APLING & STEVENS.

Administrator's Notice.

NOTICE is hereby given that the undersign has obtained from the Judge of the Probate court of Platte county letters of administration on the estate of Thomas McGaughgear deceasse, bearing the date 13th of August 1853.

All persons having claims against said estate are hereby notified to present them, duly authenticated according to law, within one year from the date of said letters, or they may be precluded from any benefit in said estate, and if not presented within three years from the date of said letters they will be forever barred.

aug30 SARAH McGAHAGHEAR Adm'x

Administrator's Notice.

NOTICE is hereby given, that letters of administration on the estate of Newton Ashby deceased, have been granted to the undersigned by the Probate Judge of Platte County, bearing date August 15th 1853.

All persons having claims against said estate are hereby required to exhibit them to the undersigned within one year from the date of said letters, or they may be precluded from any benefit of said estate; and if said claims be not exhibited within three years, they will be forever barred.

aug23 SAMUEL ASHBY, Adm'r.

Sheriff's Sales.

BY VIRTUE of an execution, to me directed, from the Clerk of the Circuit Court of Platte County, in favor of Wm. Bowlin against David Mitchell, I will sell to the highest bidder for cash in hand on Wednesday the 21st day of September, 1853, between the hours of 9 o'clock in the forenoon and 5 o'clock in the afternoon of that day, at the Court House door in Platte City, and while the Circuit Court is in session, all the right, title, and interest of the said David Mitchell to lots Nos. 9 and 3 in block No. 28, and all the appurtenances thereunto belonging in the town of Parkville, Platte County, Mo. Levied upon as the real estate of the said David Mitchell to satisfy the said execution. L. SHEPARD,

aug23 Sheriff of Platte County.

BY VIRTUE of seven executions, to me directed, from the Clerk of the Circuit Court of Platte County, one in favor of Texis, Scott & Tevis, two in favor of Smith, Murphy & Co., one in favor of Long, Short & Co., one in favor Edward J. Gay & Co., one in favor of Riley & Chinay, and one in favor of Thos. L. Young and Wm. Young, and all against W. P. Burney, I will sell to the highest bidder for cash in hand, on Wednesday the 21st day of September, 1853, between the hours of 8 o'clock in the forenoon and 5 o'clock in the afternoon of that day, at the Court House door in Platte City, and while the Circuit Court is in session, all the right, title, and interest of the said W. P. Burney to lots No. 2, block No. 2, and lots Nos. 3, 4 and 5 of block No. 16, and all the appurtenances thereunto belonging in the town of Parkville, Platte County, Mo. Levied on as the real estate of the said W. P. Burney to satisfy said executions. L. SHEPARD,

aug23 Sheriff of Platte County.

CLOTHING! CLOTHING!!

THE UNDERSIGNED begs leave to inform the public, that he has always on hand a well assorted stock of Clothing, of all kinds, for men and boy's wear, such as shirts, drawers, and all kinds of furnishing goods, which he will sell low for cash or to punctual men on a short credit.

LUMINARY.

PARKVILLE, TUESDAY, SEP. 20, '53.

AGRICULTURAL.

ARCHITECTURE.

II. Classes of Dwellings.—The general characteristics of a residence must be determined by the tastes, habits and circumstances of the family who are to occupy it. There is, very properly, a great variety in the styles and dimensions of Rural Residences. The moderate means, plain manners and industrial habits of a large portion of our citizens, render *cottage* and small villas the most appropriate dwellings for those who aim at competence and comfort in the simple independence of American country life. Cottages or houses, one story or a story and a half high, may be erected in any style, and possess all the desired accessories, such as porches, verandas, balconies, pediments, gables, &c. A cottage indicates a disposition in the proprietor to live within his means rather for the convenience and comfort of his family, than for show which he is ill prepared to sustain. The style and finish of any house, denote the intelligence and taste of the proprietor. The general information, and distribution of property in this country, render cottages and small villas the most appropriate class of dwellings for the mass of citizens in the country; and the practice of erecting such buildings will become more general in the progress of other improvements and the diffusion of information.

III. Expression or Purpose.—The form and character of a building, should be expressive of its use and destination, while peculiar features indicate its purpose in a marked degree. Thus, very large plain doors, and the absence of chimneys, denote stable or barn—very high chimneys indicate a factory—a spire designates a church, and heavy columns *should* denote a public building, but in the tasteless use that is often made of them, it is difficult to distinguish a bank from a church—a town hall or even sometimes a private dwelling. Verandas, piazzas and porches are very expressive of purpose, and a dwelling should always have one or more of them; and balconies, which are decidedly ornamental and not without use.—Windows are among the most expressive features that denote purpose. They should be well proportioned to the size and style. Bay and oriel windows are highly expressive of purpose and very ornamental and useful features. Chimney tops denote the use of an edifice, and they should be so elevated as to prevent the wind from interfering with the smoke, by the influence of the roof or gables. They may, with great propriety, be ornamented and made pleasing to the eye, rendering them important features in the scene. The front door is highly expressive of purpose, and may be made an important part of the scene by a graceful porch or campanile. Color is another expressive feature. A stable or barn should have an unobtrusive tint, while the cottage or villa has a pleasing mellow hue, harmonizing with the verdure of the surrounding scenery. The dazzling white so common on wooden buildings in this country, is in decidedly bad taste, and should be avoided in all cases.

IV. Expression of Style.—Taste, in civilized society, demands gratification from surrounding objects, especially those produced by art; and that arising from the beauty of *form* is the most general, and the most subject to the control of man: hence taste has much influence on the production of the means of its own pleasure. This principle of action, modified by convence and interest, is the basis of all *fashions* in forms; hence, for example, the buildings of the Greeks, in their classical refinement, were constructed in certain *classes of forms*, which are, collectively, called the *Grecian Style*; and the *classes of forms*, the *orders* of the style. These, they developed in their highest perfection in the construction of their temples, which gave them grandeur, influence, and permanence. In a similar way, other *styles* of building arouse in different countries. These styles were employed in surpressed developments of their forms, in the construction of dwellings, and thus diffussed through their respective countries.

They were intimately connected with the most important characteristics and interests of the nations in which they arose; hence they are monuments of their intelligence and taste, as well as of their greatest refinement and highest artistical skill. This renders the various styles of architecture expressive of certain *sentiments*, which are as legible to the intelligent eye, as the written productions of the poets statesmen, and sages of those times. The indication of these sentiments, with the varied beauty of the forms, is the expression of style. It is manifest from these considerations, that a superior architecture, in which no particular style of architecture is recognized, may be compared—in an esthetic view—to a fine book in which no particular language is perceived; and one containing a combination of styles, to such a book in a confused mixture of languages.

From the foregoing view, it is plain that if the proprietor of an edifice, values his reputation for taste and refinement, he must necessarily have it in some specific style; as the mere consideration of *room* may be attained to the fullest extent, by the form of a Chinese tea chest, and wealth may be indicated by a mass of chaos, while neither denotes any claim to polished intelligence.—We cannot, therefore, too strongly urge upon our fellow-citizens, the importance of building in some particular style; and of preserving uniformity of style throughout their establishments, that their homesteads may not be disfigured by erecting the mansion in one style, the coach house in another, and the stable in a third; which is a very absurd exhibition, and a certain indication that the proprietor attempted a work of taste, which he lacked the intelligence to complete.

One of our Indian Agents in A Bad Fix.—The *Tribune's* Washington telegraph correspondent says:

The last time I met the Commissioner of Indian Affairs, (Mr. Manypenny,) he was in great tribulation, touching a difficulty in the case of an Indian Agency. It seems the President has appointed your old Marshal, Hon. Ely Moore, a Sub. Indian Agent, with full powers to treat with and remove the Indians in Nebraska. Mr. Manypenny had just discovered that there was a law of Congress, prohibiting the Department from paying public money into the hands of defaulters to the Government, and as Mr. Moore was suspected of being a defaulter, the Commissioner had scruples about placing in his hands a large amount of money. He was going to see the President and take his direction in the matter. The President of course, would refer him and the case to Caleb Cushing. It would be too bad to send Moore out into the wilderness among the savages, and cut off his pay and pendent, grog and rations! He would never forget it. The poor Indians too would suffer—but then they would suffer anyhow. They are used to it.

☞ Why are the late battles fought by General Scott, in Mexico, like a suit of clothes made by a *novel* seamstress?

Because the work was done as well as it could be done without having a *tailor* (Taylor) to do it!

THE
INDUSTRIAL LUMINARY,
PUBLISHED WEEKLY AT PARKVILLE, MO., BY
PARK & CUNDIFF.

WILL GIVE to its readers in as short and concise a manner as possible the most valuable information, on the following topics.

We shall give the general news of the day from all quarters, both in our own and foreign countries, and all political movements both at home and abroad. We shall notice Congressional and Legislative reports, proceedings of public meetings, and whatever may be of importance to the community. We shall endeavor from time to time to furnish editorial articles upon all matters of importance to the dweller in the Missouri valley.

The Political principles will be Democratic.—The Editors hold to free and independent expression of opinion, tempered in all cases with reason, judgement and a decent respect for the opinions of others. We hope so to conduct our paper, that even those who differ from us in politics, can find in it an account of the other useful matter it contains. In the personal politics of the day, we shall take the scriptural rule "By their Fruit ye shall know them." We may ask the candidate the following inconvenient questions. Has he conducted his own affairs with skill and discretion? Therefore by affording a guarantee that he will conduct public affairs ably? Has he the requisite intelligence, information, the ability, and the *Time* to give? Has he lent a helping hand to lay well the foundations of our Republican Institution? Has he contributed to build the schoolhouse? Does he visit the school and advocate the cause of Education? Does he contribute to build the churches in his neighborhood and use every means in his power to extend knowledge and moral principles among the people? Is he a friend of Internal Improvement? Is he wide awake and ready to compass sea and land to advance the interest of his country? and after weighing in the balance the foregoing questions if he is found wanting, we shall lay him aside. We shall endeavor to perpetuate the good gained by past experience and avoid the evils that have preceded us. We expect will be to enlighten and elevate public sentiment and to infuse into society purer principles of action. To discountenance interference with the local institutions of our country and to substitute reason and enlightened, liberal and candid judgement for prejudice and personal detraction in all our discussions. We shall not confine our Patriotism to sectional limits but inculcate the purest devotion to the American Union. Situated on the Western Borders of Missouri, looking upon the rapid growth of towns and cities of Nebraska now inviting the hand of civilization, we shall keep our readers informed of all matters of interest there, as the country opens for settlers.—It is hardly realized that half of the American Territory lies West of us and is opening for American Citizens, and that places once classed as deserts for want of timber, are fertile and ready for the abode of man, only requiring him to raise his timber. Much interest shall transpire in the Valley of Missouri, and the vast regions westward as new sections open for settlement, and new communities spring up we shall daily chronicle, and faithfully report the progress of civilization up the Missouri and Westward.

The miscellaneous literature of the day will not be neglected. Liberal extracts will be made from our best reviews and Magazines, keeping in view a high moral tone. New works, and the new inventions will be noticed. There is now in the west an intelligent class of ladies requiring a purer class of literature. Special pains will be taken to publish the best productions of female writers, in prose and poetry, to give biographical sketches of illustrious females, to inform them in all the domestic and rural sphere, and to select from the news and literature of the world those facts and ideas suitable to their taste and genius, thus to point the path of their true destiny.

Subjects connected with scientific and practical agriculture, manufactures, mechanics, farm buildings, cottages, fruit trees, flowers, landscape and kitchen gardening, and the rearing of stock, will constitute a leading feature in the columns of our paper.

We shall select articles for the Industrial Luminary from the best agricultural Journals of the day and articles from Practical writers on the above topics will enrich its column.

Occasionally a column or more of the paper, will be given to an extensive review of the markets, the present and probable prices of produce, grain, cattle, provisions lumber, &c.; and commerce and intercommunication will receive that attention its importance demands. Communications from practical business men are solicited, and if we can enlist an able corps of correspondents united with untiring industry on our part, we shall be able to keep pace with American progress to open to view the vast resources of Upper Missouri and make our paper truly an Industrial Luminary.

LUMINARY JOB OFFICE.

WE HAVE just received from St. Louis a complete stock of JOB TYPE, and are now prepared to execute printing of any size, in a style unsurpassed in Upper Missouri. Our Job Type are entirely new, and consequently the latest styles, from those suitable for very large bills, to fine card and Circular type. We have now about 50 different styles of type in the office, including a full supply suitable for Book and Pamphlet work Also a variety for cuts and borders.

Our stock of paper is of a quality superior to that generally used, and we know that we can give satisfaction in the execution of any work confided to us.

Fancy colored inks and Bronzes always on hand and work executed in several colors, or in Gilt, if desired.—also in Gold Leaf and Foil.

Pamphlets,	Business Cards,
Briefs,	Professional Cards,
Circulars,	Horse Bills,
Funeral Notices,	Hand Bills,
Ball Tickets,	Dray Tickets.

And Blanks of every kind, executed without delay, on moderate terms and in the best style.

We will keep constantly on hand and for sale Deeds, Constable's Bond's, Sheriff's Blanks, Executions, Subpœnas, Deeds with power to sell, Bonds, Bills Lading, &c.

We solicit orders from a distance, the postage on printed matter being small.

☞ We would call particular attention to our stock of material for large Bills, which is probably unequalled in Upper Missouri. jy26

New Ferry.

THE subscriber having received license, and established a Ferry between Parkville and Nebraska Territory is now prepared, and will be at all reasonable hours ready to accommodate those who may wish to cross. His boat is new and safe, under the charge of experienced Ferrymen, of sufficient capacity to take Waggons and stock of all kinds.

Persons wishing to cross the Missouri River will find it decidedly advantageous to make this their point.

It is the best point to cross and go down by Wyandott, Kansas, Westport to Independence. Travellers from the North and East going into the heart of Nebraska, or to the Southwest part of the State or to Texas, will cross here and take the Military road south. They will find this the most direct road connecting the Northwest portions of the Mississippi Valley with the great South West. And it is the most eligible point to cross and take the Military road westward for those going to Santa Fe, Salt Lake, California and Oregon, and for those below, going to and from Fort Leavenworth and the new Post on Kansas river.

jy26. JAMES M KUYKENDAL.

To Creditors!

ALL those indebted to me on last year's account will please call and settle or they will, most positively, find their notes or accounts in the hands of the proper officer. R. A. RINGO.

aug23

RINGO & DALE,

STORAGE & COMMISSION MERCHANTS, AND PRODUCE DEALERS,

Parkville, Mo.

For Sale.

TWO splendid large work Horses, two Indian Ponies, one Yoke Work Cattle, and a good new two horse Waggon. Apply to

aug2 if M. T. SUMMERS.

THE
INDUSTRIAL LUMINARY,
PUBLISHED WEEKLY AT PARKVILLE, MO., BY
PARK & CUNDIFF.

HARPER'S MAGAZINE.
NEW VOLUME COMMENCED.
125,000 Copies Printed.

THE June Number commences the Fourth Year and Seventh Volume of Harper's New Monthly Magazine. The book now reached a monthly edition of One Hundred and Twenty-Five Thousand copies: and the demand for it is still increasing with greater rapidity than ever. This unparalleled and unexpected success has compelled the Publishers to resort to extraordinary means for printing the work with the requisite rapidity, and at the same time preserving the typographical elegance by which it has always been distinguished. It is now *electrotyped* by a new process, which makes it easy to print any number of copies from the same plates, without in the least impairing the clearness and beauty of the impression. The Publishers desire to repeat their cordial acknowledgments to the Press and the Public for the extraordinary favor which has been so liberally extended their efforts to interest and instruct the great body of the intelligent reading American people; and to renew their assurances that every possible effort will be made to increase still further the claims of their Magazine upon public favor and support. It will continue to present, at the cheapest price, the most interesting and instructive literary matter, original and selected, domestic and foreign, in the most elegant and convenient form, and accompanied by the finest pictorial illustrations, which a liberal expenditure of money can command. They appeal with confidence to the past, as a guarantee that their promises for the future will be abundantly fulfilled.

Subscribers in any part of the United States may now receive the Magazine by mail, either from the Publishers, the Bookseller, or the Periodical Agents, *three cents a number, or thirty-six cents a year postage*, payable at the post office where it is received.

Each Number of the Magazine will contain 144 octavo pages, in double columns; each year thus comprises nearly two thousand pages of the choicest Miscellaneous Literature of the day. Every Number will contain numerous Pictorial Illustrations, accurate Plates of Fashions, a copious Chronicle of Current Events, and impartial Notices of the important Books of the month. The Volumes commence with the numbers for June and December; but subscriptions may commence with any Number.

Terms.—The Magazine may be obtained of Booksellers, Periodical Agents, or from the Publishers at Three Dollars a year, or Twenty-five Cents a Number. The semi-annual Volumes, as completed, neatly bound in cloth, are sold at Two Dollars each, and Muslin Covers are furnished to those who wish to bind their back Numbers uniformly bound, at Twenty-five Cents each. Six Volumes are now ready, bound.

The Publishers will supply Specimen Numbers gratuitously to Agents and Postmasters, and make liberal arrangements with them for circulating the Magazine. They will also supply Clubs, of two persons at Five Dollars a year, or five persons at Ten Dollars. Clergymen supplied at Two Dollars per year. Numbers from the commencement can still be supplied.

The Magazine weighs over seven and not over eight ounces. The Postage upon each Number, which must be paid quarterly in advance, is Three Cents.

The Publishers would give notice that they have no Agents for whose contracts they are responsible. Those ordering the Magazine from Agents or Dealers must look to them for the supply of the Work. jy26

The People's Furniture Halls,

PARK & ASHBY—PARKVILLE, MO.

THE Subscribers invite attention to their stock of Furniture, which has been selected with particular reference to the Country Trade, and consists in part of the following articles:

Marble top Dress Bureaus;
Plain Mahogany Bureaus;
Walnut Venneered Bureaus;
Sofas—well selected;
Wardrobes, in variety;
Secretaries—very neat;
Book Cases—approved style;
Lounges—double and single;
Shower Bath—very neat;
Tables of every kind;
Washstands—of the best materials;
Common one and two drawer Stands;
Walnut and Cherry Pall Leaf "
10 doz dark wood Chairs;
4 doz banister back "
3 doz Scallop "
4 doz Boston "
2 doz painted Taylor "
2 doz common Cane Seats "
2 doz painted Grecian "
2 doz wood seat Rockers;
4 doz Children's Chairs—assorted;
1 doz Tin Safes, of the best quality;
Side Boards;
Cottage Bedsteads;
Misses Bedsteads;
Common Bedsteads of every description;
Cane seat and back Rockers;
Spring seat "

And many other articles in that line. We intend to keep our stock full and complete, by constantly ordering such articles as are in demand, and the public will thus be enabled to obtain any article they may desire by calling at our Ware Rooms.

Our Rooms are situated in Park's Stone building Water street, East of the branch. jy26

DRUG AND BOOK STORE.

Parkville, Mo.

Prewett & Elgin,

WHOLESALE & RETAIL DEALERS IN DRUGS, MEDICINES, PAINTS, OILS, DYESTUFFS, VARNISHES, PERFUMERY, &c., &c.

WE keep constantly on hand a large and well selected stock, suited to the wants of our upper country, and of the "Best" quality, always ordering the "best" the market affords.

Also, we expect to keep on hand a complete assortment of school and miscellaneous Books, Stationery &c., Our stock consists in part as follows

100 lbs bicarb soda;		30 lbs cream tartar;	
100 " sal soda;		100 " camphor;	
250 " tartaric acid;		100 " epsom salts;	
50 " cream tartar;		20 " rhubarb;	
20 " gum shellac;		10 " gum copal;	
25 " " assafoetida;		20 " " myrrh;	
10 " turkey opium		10 " English cal-	
10 " American opium			
10 " English and American blue mass;			
1 " Iodine		5 lbs Iodide Potash;	
5 " chloroform;		50 oz quinine;	
20 " sugar lead;		6 doz Bushton &	
25 " " brown root;		Charless collivet	
20 " carb ammonia;		Oil;	
10 " corrosive sublimate;		5 lbs red percipitate;	
25 " yds adhesive		10 " aqua ammonia;	
" plaster;		10 " sulph'ic ether;	
15 " opt. aloe dulcis;		100 " madder;	
25 " indigo;		20 " race ginger;	
20 " Tapioca;		25 " sago;	
200 gal. linseed oil,		100 gal. fish oil;	
200 " turpentine;		20 " copal varnish;	
20 " japan varnish;		10 " coppal varnish;	
10 " leather varnish;		10 " patent Furni-	
45 " lard oil (lamp)		ture varnish;	

Large stock Window Glass various sizes.

With a great variety of other articles too numerous to mention. Our Stock will always be full and complete. We invite the particular attention of Physicians and others; and think we can give general satisfaction.

We are also, Agents all the popular Patent and Proprietary Medicines of the day. jy 26

Parkville District School.

THE undersigned has just opened a Female School House between Main and West Streets. From his acquaintance with the best and most efficient modes of teaching, having had considerable experience as a practical teacher he expects, aided by those interested in the welfare of the rising generation, to be able to establish and build up such a school as will meet the demands of this community. And since permanency is desired, no effort will be spared to make the school fully meet the requirements of Parkville and vicinity.

Price per session of five months:

Orthography, Reading and Writing	$6.00.
Arithmetic, Geography and Eng. Grammer	$7.50.
Natural, Mental and Moral Philosophy	
Chemistry, Astronomy, History &c.,	$10.00.
Higher Mathematics	$12.50.

aug2 if F. M. McDONALD.

WANTED;
TO PURCHASE FOR THE CASH,
Hemp, Wheat, Bacon, Lard, and Dry Hides,

A word to the farmers, particularly those living adjacent to Parkville. All who have heretofore been in the habit of taking their produce to Weston Liberty and other towns in order to obtain better prices than they could get at home, are reminded that they have it now in their power to remedy that evil by calling at our Store, for we are determined, and we are upheld in it by every advantage that our neighboring towns possess, to pay as high prices for Wheat, Hemp, Bacon and other produce as can be obtained any where else, either in Platte or adjacent counties.

Having located ourselves in Parkville for the purpose of remaining our life time, and devoting our entire energy to the advancement of the interests of our customers, we flatter ourselves that by pursuing a straight forward course to meet the approbation of our friends, and merit their business.—Our stock of merchandise is large, and varied, embracing almost every article that can be mentioned, and we have no hesitation in promising those who give us a call that they shall not complain of high prices or inferiority of goods.

Our stock of Groceries we can safely say comprises as good a selection of good articles as can be met with any where, in fact they cannot be beat.

Persons having produce to dispose of would do well to give us a call before selling.

We are wanting to buy all the wheat we can, for which we will pay the highest price paid in cash by merchants of our neighboring towns. Sacks furnished.

F. BURNES & CO.

aug2 if

B. S. Richards,
Manufacturer of
SADDLES, BRIDLES, MARTINGALES, AND HARNESS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.
Platte City, Mo.

THE above articles are kept constantly on hand and are for sale at low prices. aug16 if.

Preserved Citron.

A SUPERIOR article of Citron can be had at the store of ASPLING & STEVES.

aug9

Family Grocery Store.
WATER STREET, PARKVILLE, MISSOURI.

THE undersigned has in store and for sale a fine assortment of family groceries, which will be sold LOW for cash or on short time to prompt men, either at wholesale or retail. I ask the public to give me a call, as I am confident that I can do as well by them as any other house in upper Missouri. E. W. EDGAR.

y26.

HAVE YOU TRIED THE "CHINESE" AGUE KILLER, FOR CHILLS AND FEVER?
HAVE you pains in your limbs, send to St. Louis for the "Chinese Liniment;"
Have you the Cholera, "Chinese Drops" are instant and certain cure;
Have you disease of the Skin, the "Chinese Perfector" cures effectually;
Have you Rheumatism or Gout, the "Chinese Penetrator" requires only one application;
Have your infants become sickly, the "Chinese Medicator" relieves;
Have you Sore Eyes, try the "Chinese Celestial;"
Have you fits, try the "Chinese Lanarium;"
Have you Lame Horses, try the "Chinese Cavalerium;"
Have you what ignorant Doctors call Mercurial Diseases, send to Tow-Linen, Esq. for the "Chinese Armorial"—it heals directly;
Have you the "Yellow Fever Killer," send for it and keep it by you.

The Chinese have only one price, one dollar for each kind.

The medicine will be sent by mail to any part of the United States, with directions for use.

☞ Address Dr. FREDERICK ROBERTSON, "Chinese Drug Store," No 84½ Fourth street, St. Louis, Missouri. Our terms are in advance and post paid.

We have had orders for over twenty-thousand dollars, worth in one month; and being pleasant to take as well as effecting cures so quick, we can hardly find time to answer all inquiries made by correspondents. Our "Minister to China" has our instructions for procuring a regular supply direct from China, and we will soon be able to fill our orders from Europe, Africa, North and South America. jy26

POST OFFICE STAMPS.

TO POST MASTERS.—The advertiser, Post. Master at Pleasant Grove, Allegheny county, Maryland, is the first person in the United States who conceived and undertook extensively to publish the idea of furnishing all the Post Offices in the country with cheap Stamps. All Stamps made by him are warranted equal or superior to any other that can be procured for the same price, and whenever any are sent out in any manner defective or dissatisfactory, duplicates will be forwarded, on notice, without extra charge. All who order a set of Stamps, with a full set of changes for dates, only two dollars (for thirty) pieces shall be kept in Stamps an Uertum. Full set with change, $1.

When Stamps are neatly made, with turned handles and screw, same style as the Regular Post Office stamps, durable, efficient and warranted, one to two dollars only, and special authority to send by mail free.

Address P. M., Pleasant Grove, Allegheny county, Maryland. jy26

CHEAP GOODS!
MASON HORD,
PARKVILLE MISSOURI,

KEEPS constantly on hand a large and well assorted stock of Foreign and domestic DRY GOODS, QUEENSWARE, HARDWARE, GROCERIES, &c.

all of which he offers for sale at the lowest market price for cash, or on time to punctual men. jy26.

JOB WORK of all kinds done at this Office with neatness and despatch.

L. D. BIRD, } { WM. H. MILLER,
Weston. } { Parkville.
BIRD & MILLER,
ATTORNEYS & COUNSELLORS AT LAW.
jy 26

AUSTIN A. KING, } { THOMAS H. STARNES,
Richmond. } { Parkville.
KING & STARNES,
ATTORNEYS AND COUNSELLORS AT LAW.

WILL give their joint attention to all business entrusted to them in the Courts of Platte, Buchanan and Andrew Counties.

THOMAS ASPLING. RODERICK G. STEVENS
Aspling & Stevens,
STORAGE, FORWARDING & COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
Corner of Main and Water sts., Parkville.

ALL business entrusted to their care will receive prompt attention. jy26 1y

M. T. SUMMERS. T. W. DAVIS. C. P. SUMMERS.
M. T. SUMMERS & CO.,
COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

AND dealers in Dry Goods, Groceries, Hardware Queensware, Boots and Shoes, Ready Made Clothing, Hats and Caps.

AND IN FACT EVERY THING THE market requires, at the sign of the cheapest store in Town. M. T. & C. P. SUMMERS.
Water Street, Parkville, Mo.

IN store and for sale 100 Bbls. salt.
jy26 M. T. & C. P. SUMMERS.

IN store and for sale 100 sacks. salt
jy26 M. T. & C. P. SUMMERS.

WANTED.

WHEAT, Bacon, Lard, Feathers, Beeswax, Flax and Tow-Linen, Eggs, Butter, Potatoes &c., &c., in exchange for goods, or cash.
jy26 ASPLING & STEVENS.

GREAT REDUCTI ON IN POSTAGE!
THE PUBLISHER OF
SCOTT'S WEEKLY PAPER,

ENCOURAGED by the very liberal patronage bestowed upon his paper for the last seven years, and believing that the great reduction of postage will materially aid in extending the circulation of THE FAVORITE FAMILY NEWSPAPER, has spared neither pains nor expense to make his popular journal still more worthy of public patronage. He has just put in

A NEW STEAM-POWER PRINTING PRESS which was manufactured to order with an especial view to improve the mechanical appearance of the Paper. He has contracted with a new firm to furnish a superior article of paper from heretofore; it is to be manufactured on Fourdinier's machines expressly for "Scott's Weekly Paper." He has decorated the paper with

ENTIRELY NEW TYPE, A NEW HEADING AND NEW VIGNETTE CUTS,

increased the width of the columns, and extended the size of the paper. It is now pronounced, by all who have seen it, to be the Handsomest and Cheapest Paper in the Union.

THE CONTENTS

of the Paper will continue to be of the highest order of excellence. Preparations have been made which enable the publishers to assure the public that it will never be behind with important news; and arrangements have been perfected with some of the ablest story writers in the country: both male and female, for

A SERIES OF FIRST RATE STORIES,

on a variety of subjects, in which however, incidental connection will be maintained with the Republic as a prominent theme. There are now on hand original articles from the first writers in the United States, several of which are

ILLUSTRATED NOUVELLETES,

a new feature—one that the publisher trusts will meet with the views of the reading public. The selected articles from foreign magazines are generally the very same which afterwards appear in the New York magazines, our weekly issues giving us great advantages in this respect.

Scott's Weekly Paper has won wide fame as an interesting and instructive Family Newspaper, devoted to all the interests of trade and business, to light literature, and the various matters which contribute to the formation of a complete Family Fireside Companion, in which amusement and instruction predominate. Its Original Domestic Stories have acquired for it a wide popularity, and as a vehicle of the choicest News, it undoubtedly is worth not exceeded by any other paper of its character in the United States. It publishes Valuable Receipes and Useful Hints for Housewifery, Cooking, Preserving, Cleaning Furniture, etc., etc.—It is a Moral Instructor for Youth, and contains more really useful information than any other journal. Chronological Tables of Historical Events, Scintillations of History, Biographies of Distinguished Men and Women, and present Century; Valuable Essays on Important Scientific, Philosophic, and Useful Subjects, Records of New Inventions, etc. etc., form part of its regular contents.

Scotts Weekly Paper has reached a circulation unparallelled in the history of similar undertakings. It owes its success to the fact, that it presents more reading matter, of a better quality, in a more elegant style, and at a cheaper rate than any other publication; and that its literary merit in proportion is its constantly increasing circulation and success.—It is only by publishing a very large edition that a journal of the size and character of Scott's Weekly Paper can be afforded at its extremely low price; and this large circulation the publisher intends to maintain.

TERMS.

One Copy, one year,	$2 00
Two Copies, "	3 00
Four " "	6 00
Nine " "	10 00
Twenty " "	20 00

And one to the getter up of the club.

A beautiful large size mezzotint Engraving, "The Harvester's Departure," or, "The Harvester's Return," at the option of the writer, will be forwarded to every person sending us a club of Nine, or twenty, with the cash. To insure the paper at the rates, which are lower by 20 per cent than any paper of equal size and character has ever been offered at, the full complement should be ordered at one time. Additions to clubs will be made at the same rates.

Postage must be paid on all letters sent us.

is required, too, by the present postage law, that subscribers to weekly newspapers, to avail themselves of the cheap postage' must pay quarterly in advance; the postmasters, who are authorized agents for Scott's Weekly Paper, will explain the rates.

Copies of "Scott's Weekly Paper" will be sent as specimens to any address desired.

Address ANDREW SCOTT, Publisher,
jy26 No. 111 Chesnut Street, Philadelphia.

THE FLAG OF OUR UNION,
AN ELEGANT, MORAL AND REFINED
MISCELLANEOUS FAMILY JOURNAL,

DEVOTED to polite literature, wit and humor, prose and poetic gems, and original prize tales, written expressly for this paper, and at a very great cost. Its politics, and its all sectarian matter, is strictly neutral. Nothing of an immoral nature will ever be admitted into its columns; therefore making it emphatically

A PAPER FOR THE MILLION,

It contains the foreign and domestic news of the day, so condensed as to enable us to give the greatest possible amount of intelligence. No advertisements are admitted to the paper, thus offering the entire sheet, which is of

THE MAMMOTH SIZE,

for the instruction and amusement of the general reader. An unrivalled corps of contributors are regularly engaged, and every department is under the most finished and perfect system that experience can devise, or money produce. Lacking neither the means nor the will, we can lay before our hundreds of thousands of readers an

ORIGINAL PAPER,

the present circulation of which far exceeds that of any other weekly paper in the Union.

TERMS TO SUBSCRIBERS.

1 subscriber, one year,	$2 00
3 subscribers, " "	5 00
4 " "	6 00
8 " "	11 00
16 " "	20 00

One copy of the Flag of our Union, and one copy of the Pictorial Drawing-Room Companion, one year, for $4 00.

Invariable in advance.

Subscribers and postmasters are requested to act as agents, and form clubs, on the above terms

All orders should be addressed, Post Paid, to the Publishers of the Flag of our Union.

F. GLEASON,
jy 26 Corner of Bromfield & Tremont st., Boston.

GRAHAM'S MAGAZINE.

ESTABLISHED in 1826, and triumphantly the successful and universally popular throughout the Union; stored with the best Literature and elegant engravings.

PRICES OF CLUBS.

In order to place the "MAGAZINE" within the reach of all parties, and to meet the spirit of the age, as well in the cheapness as in the practical worth of the work, we offer such inducements as will bring "GRAHAM" to Clubs, at less than $2—postage included.

One copy one year	$3 00
Two copies "	5 00
Three " "	6 00
Six " "	10 00
Thirteen " "	20 00

GODMAN'S FAMILY FRIEND and GRAHAM, $3 50 per annum.

New subscribers should as far as possible, be forwarded by the first of December. Specimen copies furnished.

Postmasters and Editors are respectfully requested to act as Agents.

CLUBS need not necessarily be from one post town—but full and explicit direction should accompany each order, as well in regard to the name and time of subscription, as to the post town and state to which the work should be sent.

Address GEORGE R. GRAHAM,
jy26 134 Chesnut Street, Philadelphia.

ST. LOUIS, MO., FALL TRADE, 1853.

HORACE WHITTEMORE, ROBERT S. WHITTEMORE,
New York. JOHN F. CARTER,
St. Louis.

H. & R. B. WHITTEMORE & CO.
MANUFACTURERS AND
WHOLESALE DEALERS IN
HATS, CAPS, AND FURS,
No. 134 Main Street,
First door North of the Bank of the State of Mo.

THE subscribers once more invite attention of their friends, and all who are in want of articles in their line, to the fact that they have prepared to receive them on the most liberal and accommodating terms, and have on hand, and now arriving, a VERY LARGE AND WELL SELECTED STOCK OF GOODS.

Bought expressly for this Market—enumerated in part, as follows:

CAPS.

Silk Plush, of all styles colors and qualities,
Mohair " " " " "
Cotton " " " " "
Velvet " " " " "
Muskrat, (specially designed for the Western and Indian trade.)
Otter and Fur Seal—a good assortment;
Cloth, Moscow Boys, and other good styles and qualities,
Wool, Hair Seal, Sealette, } for Men and Boys,
Glazed Silk and Lawn, }
Infants' Turbans—a large variety.

SOFT HATS.

Brush, Beaver and Otter,
Citizens and United States,
Hungarian and Congress,
Fur Seal, Fur, Muskrat,
Mateloes, Kossuth, Magyar,
Artist and Wool, of every quality.

Also, large assortment of fashionable and Broad Brim, Silk, Russia, Beaver, Neutria and Angola Hats.

LADIES' AND MISSES' MUFFS,
Of Every Prince and Quality.

To our Fall style of Moleskin Hat, we particularly direct attention, which being manufactured in this city, at our Factory, under the superintendence of Mr. S. Noarse, shall be found superior in point of quality of material, lightness of body, beauty of style, and elegance of finish, to any Eastern or imported Hat.

We are determined to bring out all new styles of goods soon as they appear in the Eastern markets, and will give our special attention to orders, putting all goods up in our usually noted and particular manner.

From our long experience in trade, we feel confident, that the selection of goods we make, is suitable and adapted exclusively to the Western market; and we respectfully solicit an examination of our stock, being determined to offer such inducements, as will make it desirable to do business with us.

H. & R. B. WHITTEMORE & CO.

☞ N. B. The highest market, price paid in cash for Furs and Peltries. aug30.

SAPPINGTON'S PILL'S.

THE only agents in Parkville for the sale of those celebrated Ague Pills, are
aug30 ASPLING & STEVENS.

COPPER TIN & IRONWARE STORE.
WM. DZIUBON.
MANUFACTURE OF COPPER, TIN AND SHEET IRON WARES.
Main Street, (opposite the Brown House,)
PARKVILLE, MO.,

HAS constantly on hand, and will manufacture to order, Stoves and Spouts for Roofs, and Tin ware of every description.

He has also on hand Cooking, Heating, and Parlor Stoves of the best Styles, which he will sell at *Low Prices.*

☞ Those wishing to purchase any of these articles would do well to give him a call soon.
aug30 1853if.

THURSTON'S AGUE PILL'S, constantly on hand aug30 ASPLING & STEVENS.

LOG CHAINS, of every description for sale by aug30 ASPLING & STEVENS.

GLASS. All sizes of Window Glass can be found at aug30 APLING & STEVENS.

Administrator's Notice.

NOTICE is hereby given that the undersign has obtained from the Judge of the Probate court of Platte county letters of administration on the estate of Thomas McGahaghear deceased, bearing the date 15th of August 1853.

All persons having claims against said estate are hereby notified to present them, duly authenticated according to law, within one year from the date of said letters, or they may be precluded from any benefit in said estate, and if not presented within three years from the date of said letters they will be forever barred.

aug30 SARAH McGAHAGHEAR Adm'x

Administrator's Notice.

NOTICE is hereby given, that letters of administration on the estate of Newton Ashby, deceased, have been granted to the undersigned by the Probate Judge of Platte County, bearing date August 15th 1853.

All persons having claims against said estate are hereby required to exhibit them to the undersigned within one year from the date of said letters, or they may be precluded from any benefit of said estate; and if said claims be not exhibited within three years, they will be forever barred.

aug23 SAMUEL ASHBY, Adm'r.

Sheriff's Sales.

BY VIRTUE of an execution, to me directed, from the Clerk of the Circuit Court of Platte County, in favor of Aspling & Stevens and against David Mitchell, I will sell to the highest bidder for cash in hand on Wednesday the 28th of September, 1853, between the hours of 9 o'clock in the forenoon and 5 o'clock in the afternoon of that day, at the Court House door in Platte City, and while the Circuit Court is in session, all the right, title, and interest of the said David Mitchell in lots Nos. 2 and 3 in block No. 26, and all the appurtenances thereunto belonging in the town of Parkville, Platte County, Mo. Levied upon as the real estate of the said David Mitchell to satisfy the said execution. L. SHEPARD,
aug23 Sheriff of Platte County.

BY VIRTUE of seven executions, to me directed, from the Clerk of the Circuit Court of Platte County, one in favor of Tevis, Scott & Tevis, two in favor of Smith, Murphy & Co., one in favor of Lyon, Short & Co., one in favor Edward J. Gay & Co., one in favor of Riley & Christy, and one in favor of Thos. L. Young and Wm. Young, and all against W. P. Burney, I will sell to the highest bidder for cash in hand, on Wednesday the